

Instruction Manual



KARMANN
Ghia

CLASSIC CAR CHIVE

April 1959

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Ghia

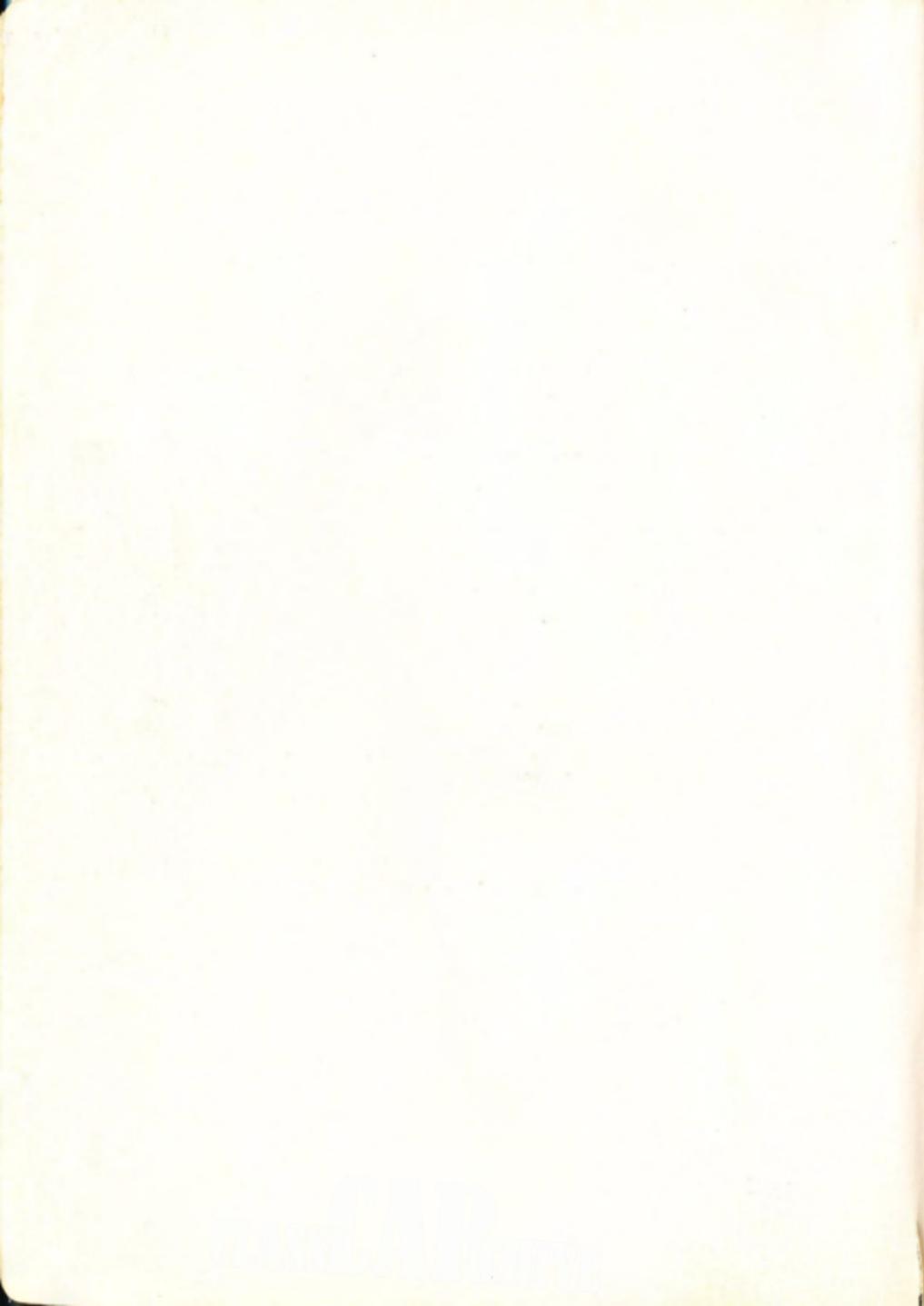
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

CLASSICAL DRUMS



CONTENTS

Introduction	5
Controls and Instruments	7
Operating Instructions	9
Practical Driving	25
Cold Weather Hints	30
Lubrication	33
Wheels and Tires	41
Care of the Car	43
Maintenance	49
General Description	69
Technical Data	72
Bulb Chart	74
Maintenance Chart	75
Lubrication Chart	77
Index	78
Tools and Accessories	inside back cover



This manual sets out in full the information necessary for the proper operation, care and general maintenance of your car. In addition, interesting specification details have been included to familiarize you with the construction and mechanical details of this fine piece of mechanism.

No effort has been spared to produce an efficient and reliable automobile. This Instruction Manual can help you obtain long-time satisfaction in the operation of your car. All information contained in this handbook is based on the actual experience of many years.

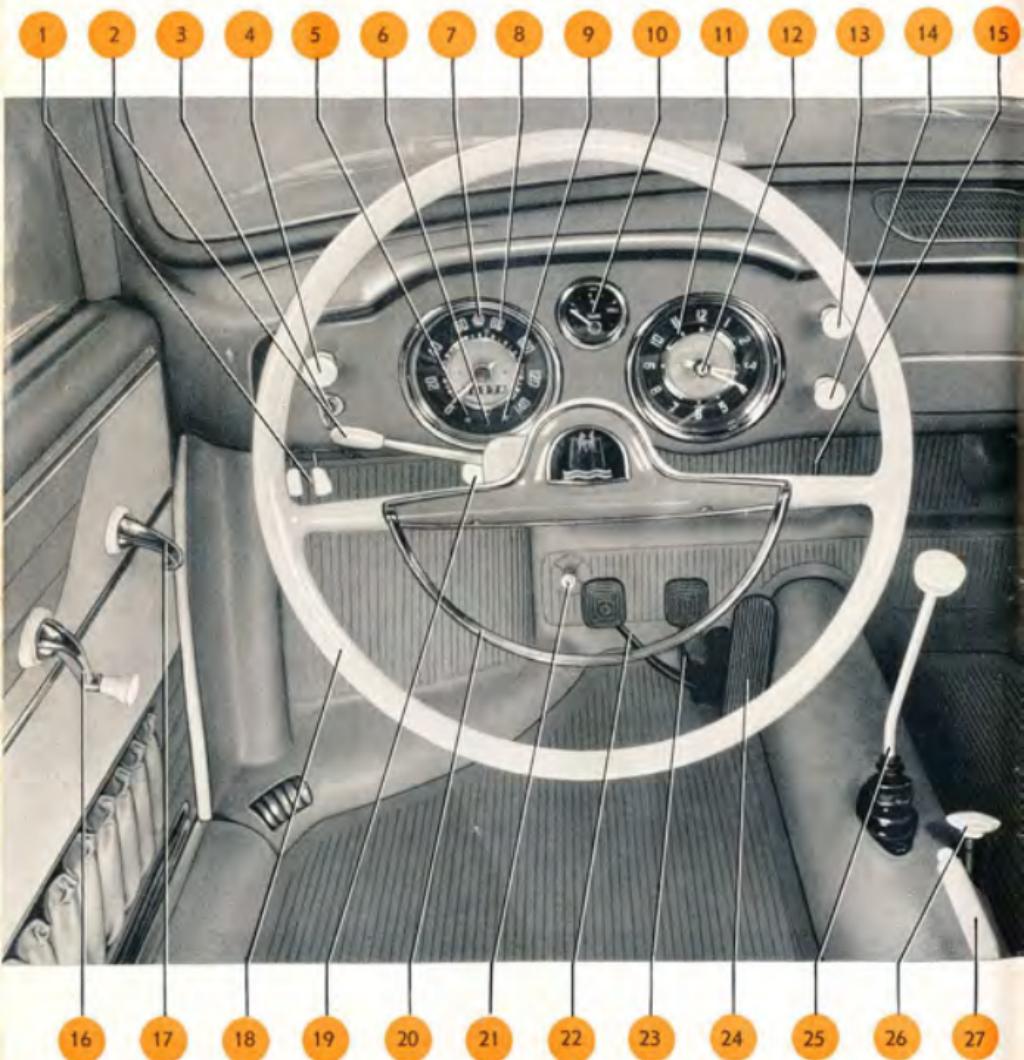
In order to maintain maximum efficiency, we particularly stress the importance of following the recommendations set out in this manual. The intimate knowledge obtained by studying this manual will assure you of the utmost service and satisfaction from your car.

Regular attention to proper lubrication and maintenance of your car is important. An extensive network of VW Dealers exists throughout the world, and you will readily recognize such stations by the familiar blue VW SERVICE sign. These Dealers are in constant contact with the Volkswagenwerk through our field engineers, thus providing skillful and expert performance of any job to be done. You'll enjoy many more miles of trouble-free driving by giving your car just ordinary care.

All experienced car owners know the value of preventive maintenance. The efforts in regard to care and maintenance will be amply rewarded in the long run.

And now enjoy your car!

V O L K S W A G E N W E R K G M B H



CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTS

The first thing you must do is become familiar with the controls and instruments of your new car. Sit behind the wheel, make yourself comfortable, and get acquainted with all the various levers, switches, and controls. Some of the features you may already know. Check your present knowledge against this complete list.

Instruments:	Speedometer and odometer	8
	Warning light — Blue — Headlight high beam	6
	Warning light — Green — Low oil pressure	9
	Warning light — Red — Direction indicators	7
	Warning light — Red — Generator and cooling system ..	5
	Clock (electric)	11
	Fuel gauge	10
 Foot controls:	 Headlight dimmer switch	21
	Brake pedal	23
	Accelerator pedal	24
	Clutch pedal	22
 Hand controls:	 Headlight and instrument light switch	14
	Windshield wiper switch	13
	Choke control	4
	Combined ignition and starting switch	3
	Fresh air ventilator control	1
	Clock reset knob	12
	Fuel tap	15
	Gear lever	25
	Hand brake lever	27
	Heating control	26
	Horn ring	20
	Direction indicator and pass light lever	2
	Front hood lock control	19
	Window regulator handle	16
	Inside door handle	17
	Steering wheel	18

Among the papers which accompany your car you will find details regarding the model, year of construction, and chassis and engine numbers. The Police or Traffic Department will check if the information given in the documents is identical with that on your car.



The Identification Plate

is found to the right of the spare wheel underneath the front hood.



The Chassis Number

is stamped on the frame tunnel underneath the emergency seats.



The Engine Number

is stamped on the generator support.

Only one key

is required to unlock the door, turn on the ignition, and operate the starting motor. It is advisable to record the key number, so that you can order duplicates from your VW dealer, should you lose or misplace your keys.

To open the door, press the button in the handle.

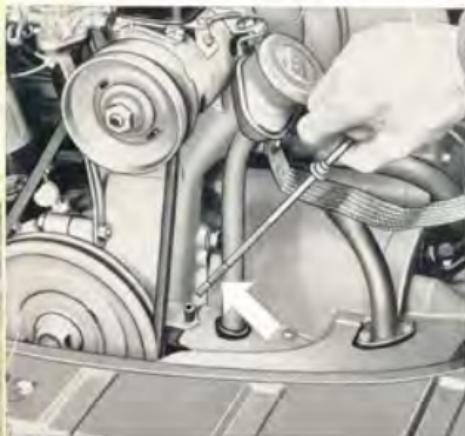
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Before you drive away please check

- ▶ engine oil level
- ▶ fan belt tension
- ▶ quantity of fuel in the tank
- ▶ tire pressures
- ▶ efficiency of brakes
- ▶ adjustment of rear view mirrors

and, if driving at night or in fog

- ▶ the exterior lights



Engine Oil Level

The oil level should be checked with the engine at rest. The oil level is satisfactory when it is between the two marks on the oil level dipstick, but it should never be permitted to drop below the lower mark. To make an accurate check, it is best to wipe the dipstick first with a clean rag. Should it become necessary to add oil please remember the following hints: Most oils marketed at present contain chemical ingredients to improve their lubricating qualities. However, oils of different origin behave differently when used as engine lubricants and should, therefore, not be mixed.

Select a HD oil [for Service MS] from wellknown and dependable brands right at the beginning, and stick to it!

Further hints as regards engine oil change are given under the headings "Lubrication" and "Cold Weather Hints" on pages 33 and 30.

Fan Belt

The V-belt drives the generator and the fan. **Perfect condition and correct tension of the belt insure its long life and adequate cooling of the engine.** Checking is very simple: The belt, when pressed with the thumb at mid-point, should yield approximately 15 mm (.6"). If you find any sign of excessive wear, such as frayed edges, see your VW Dealer. Although the long life of the fan belt is a proven fact, there should always be a spare belt on the car.

$$a = 15 \text{ mm (.6")}$$

The adjustment or replacement of the fan belt is described on page 50.



Fuel Tank

The tank has a capacity of 40 liters (10.6 U.S. gall., 8.8 Imp. gall.), sufficient for a drive of well over 500 kilometers (300 miles). Under normal conditions, the fuel tap should be set at position "1", while the car is in operation. The fuel gauge on the instrument panel shows the amount of fuel in the tank. If the needle, with the ignition turned on, points to "2" or if the engine begins to "stutter" as a result of lack of fuel, just turn the tap to "2". A fuel reserve of 5 liters (1.3 U.S. gall., 1.1 Imp. gall.) will then last for a further drive of about 60 kilometers (37 miles).



Positions of fuel tap:
1 - Open, 2 - Reserve, 3 - Shut off.

It is important to re-set the tap to position "1" when refilling the tank, otherwise there will be danger of running out of fuel on the road. The fuel supply is shut off when the lever is set half way (45°) between the two end positions.

The design of the VW Engine allows an operation on all proven trade-mark fuels. Trade-mark fuels, including gasoline-benzol blends, comprise such characteristics as constant physical properties, sufficient anti-knock qualities and freedom from objectionable constituents.

The selection of a grade and brand of fuel is therefore left entirely to your discretion.

The Tires

deserve and require your special attention. Special mention has been made of the wheels and tires on pages 41 and 42. The riding comfort and the roadholding of your car will greatly depend on their condition.

Maintaining correct tire pressure and avoiding driving abuses are the most important factors in obtaining maximum tire life. Make sure the tires are correctly inflated, at least once a week, using a reliable tire gauge.



Pressures:

When driving fast or for a long period of time, keep the pressure

in the front tires at 1.2 kg./sq. cm.

(17 lbs./sq. in.).

and in the rear tires at 1.6 kg./sq. cm.

(23 lbs./sq. in.).

When the car carries 1 or 2

persons, keep the pressure

in the front tires at 1.1 kg./sq. cm.

(16 lbs./sq. in.).

and in the rear tires at 1.4 kg./sq. cm.

(20 lbs./sq. in.).

With the car fully loaded,

keep the pressure

in the front tires at 1.2 kg./sq. cm.

(17 lbs./sq. in.).

and in the rear tires at 1.6 kg./sq. cm.

(23 lbs./sq. in.).

The Brakes

should be checked before the car starts on a trip by depressing the brake pedal, while the car is in motion, to be sure they are in good working order.

"Apply the brakes gently" is a heading on page 16. Here you can read how to apply the brakes in various circumstances.

Good Exterior Lights

are the first requirement of safe car operation at night. The three positions of the lighting switch are as follows:

1 - Fully pushed in	— Off
2 - Pulled out to first stop	— Parking light, tail and license plate lights
3 - Fully pulled out	— Headlight high or low beams (depending on position of foot dimmer switch), tail and license plate lights.

When pulling out the lighting switch knob either to the first or second stop, the instrument light is automatically turned on. By turning the knob, a variable degree of instrument lighting is obtained, turning the knob to the extreme left turns out the light entirely. When checking the lighting system, do not forget the two stop lights which should light up when depressing the brake pedal with the ignition turned on.

Starting the Engine

is easy, because you are now familiar with the various controls and instruments. However, make sure that the gear lever is in neutral position before starting the engine.

The ignition key starting enables you to start the engine by merely turning the key. First the ignition is switched on by turning the key to the right. The red generator warning light and the green light for the oil pressure will light up. To start the engine, the key is pressed against a spring load and further turned clockwise until the starting motor operates. As soon as the engine fires, release pressure on key to disconnect starting motor.



Important

In cold weather the transmission oil is apt to become congealed. It is, therefore, good practice to declutch until the engine starts. Thus you will save the battery and facilitate the operation of the starting motor. You will never encounter any difficulties when starting your engine in the coldest weather, if you observe the rule of using the specified light grade engine and transmission oils.

To start cold engine,

pull out the choke control knob and operate the starting motor until the engine starts.

In severe frost, it is recommended to proceed as follows:

- 1 - Slightly depress the accelerator pedal several times.
- 2 - Fully pull out the choke control knob.
- 3 - Fully depress clutch pedal.
- 4 - Turn on the ignition and operate the starting motor.

Do not accelerate when starting with the choke pulled out!

As soon as the engine starts, slowly push in choke control knob (about half way) until the engine runs smoothly and evenly at fast idle speed without a tendency to stall (it is inadvisable to race the engine immediately on starting up from cold).

This position of the choke control knob permits a quick moving off without any detriment to the engine. Neither will harm be done to the engine when you drive for a longer period in dense city traffic with the choke pulled out half way.

As the engine attains operating temperature, you will notice an increase in the idling speed. At the same time gradually push the choke control knob all the way in. This position must be reached before you make use of the full engine power on a free road.

If the engine does not start within ten seconds, just repeat the procedure a few times, allowing a short interval between each successive attempt, as the battery is being strained heavily by continuous starting motor operation. However, do not interrupt starting procedure if some ignitions can already be heard without the engine starting immediately.

To start warm engine,

do not pull the choke control knob.

Slowly depress accelerator pedal while letting the starting motor operate. Do not pump the accelerator pedal.

It is important to know that pumping the accelerator pedal makes a starting of the warm engine difficult and increases the fuel consumption.

Caution!

Be careful when starting the engine inside your garage. See to it that the door and windows are open so that the exhaust fumes can escape. They contain the colorless, tasteless and odorless, yet extremely poisonous carbon monoxide gas.

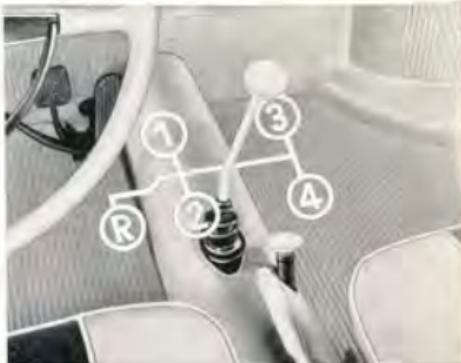
Driving Off

is extremely easy, if you observe the following:

- 1 - Press down the clutch pedal as far as possible. Keep it in that position.
- 2 - Shift to the first gear. Release the hand brake.
- 3 - Engage the clutch by gently removing your foot from the pedal, while simultaneously pressing down the accelerator pedal. The car will start to move ahead.
- 4 - Gradually increase the pressure on the accelerator pedal and remove your foot completely from the clutch pedal, as the clutch is now fully engaged.

Shifting to second gear is equally simple:

- 1 - Take your foot off the accelerator pedal, while simultaneously pressing down the clutch pedal.
- 2 - Shift gear lever into second position.
- 3 - Engage the clutch by taking your foot off the pedal gently and gradually and again step on the accelerator pedal.



You now know how to "shift gears", and may at will shift to third and fourth positions. You will have noticed by now that the accelerator and clutch pedals are operated simultaneously, but in opposite directions. It is the coordination of these simultaneous operations that brings skill in shifting gears.

The reverse gear

has a locking device against unintentional shifting. Therefore, first press down the gear lever vertically, move it to the left and pull it rearward. Never move lever into this position unless the car is at a standstill.

Shifting to Lower Gear

This is what you should do in close city traffic, or with sharp turns ahead of you, or when driving uphill:

- 1 - Release accelerator pedal and depress clutch pedal.
- 2 - Shift to 3rd or 2nd gear respectively.
- 3 - Release clutch pedal and step on accelerator pedal simultaneously.

Of course, this goes much more quickly in actual operation than by describing it here. We do not want to bore you with a technical discourse, but it may be of interest to you to know that, when changing down, the synchromesh device assures meshing of the gears without clash, as the lower gear is synchronized so that both gears are turning at the same speed. Under no circumstances should you be afraid to shift to lower gear, or try to avoid shifting occasionally by merely letting the clutch "slip" in a partly disengaged position.

When shifting gears, it is absolutely necessary to fully depress the clutch pedal. Incomplete declutching makes gear shifting difficult and leads to rapid wear of the synchronizer stop rings.

In order to save transmission and engine from damage shift down from

4th to 3rd between 45 and 25 m. p. h. [75 — 40 k. p. h.]

3rd to 2nd between 30 and 15 m. p. h. [50 — 25 k. p. h.]

The first gear is not provided with a synchronizing device, as the main drive shaft normally is not turning when the car is shifted into first. Experienced drivers know the double-declutching method for shifting down from second to first when the car is in motion. If you are unfamiliar with this practice, just wait until the car has come to a stop.

To shift from second to first. The two cogwheels of the lower gear should be brought to the same ratio of speed by momentarily depressing the accelerator pedal with the gear lever in neutral position to insure an easy and silent engaging of the gears. This is done as follows:

- 1 - Release accelerator pedal and depress clutch pedal.**
- 2 - Place gear lever in neutral position.**
- 3 - Release clutch pedal and depress accelerator pedal at the same time. The amount of this intermediate feeding of gas depends on the speed of the car.**
- 4 - Depress clutch pedal and shift to first gear.**
- 5 - Release clutch pedal steadily and at the same time step on accelerator pedal.**

Do not use the clutch pedal as a foot-rest while driving your car.

Apply the brakes gently

The brake responds even to the slightest foot pressure. Increasing pressure will slow the car down progressively. However, avoid blocking the wheels. Blocked wheels will not shorten the braking distance but may cause you to lose control over the movement of the vehicle and will affect the tires adversely.

Here are a few rules on correct braking:

Use your brakes before, not while making a turn.

It is neither good practice nor is it economical to shift to a lower gear far ahead of a turn. Do not hesitate to use the brakes and to shift only shortly before entering the curve so that you may already accelerate again while still negotiating it.

To jam on the brakes suddenly can only be justified when danger is ahead. Nevertheless, it is necessary to check full braking capacity at certain intervals so that you will be familiar with the behaviour of the car and with the actual braking distance should sudden braking become necessary. Before carrying out the test, look into the rear view mirror to make sure that you will not endanger any vehicle that might be following you.

Operate the brakes especially gently when the road is wet or covered with ice. Sudden braking of the wheels will result in skidding of the car.

When driving downhill, make use of the braking capacity of the engine compression by shifting to that gear which you would use in driving uphill.

You will save and preserve the brakes if you use them only to control the speed occasionally, and at the same time you will attain a higher degree of safety. The ignition must never be switched off when descending grades.

Stopping the Car

Take your foot off the accelerator pedal and operate the brakes gently. Shortly before the car comes to a full stop, depress the clutch pedal, place the gearshift lever in neutral position and release clutch pedal again. The engine continues to idle.

If you wish to turn off the engine, merely switch the ignition key to the left.

The Front Seats

allow an adjustment to suit individual requirements. Merely raise the adjusting lever and slide the seat either backward or forward to the most convenient position. The seat rises as it moves forward, permitting short persons to sit higher.



- 1 - normal
- 2 - rearward
- 3 - forward



The rake of the front seat backs can be set at three positions by turning a lever.

Emergency Seats

The bench seat behind the front seats is for children or can serve as an emergency seat. The bench seat back is held in the normal position by a rubber strap. When turned forward the back adds to the luggage platform area.



1 - off

2 - on



The Fresh-Air Ventilation

will prove very efficient during hot weather. Fresh air is guided into the interior through the two defroster vents at the windshield. The air flows of the two ventilators can be controlled separately by the levers below the instrument panel.

By turning on heating and ventilators at the same time, temperature can be additionally regulated by ventilator openings.



Direction Indicator Lever

Direction indicators and pass light (not on cars for U.S.A.) are operated by the lever to the left of the steering column. Push lever

1 - upward for right turn,

2 - downward for left turn, and

3 - pull it toward steering wheel to operate the pass light.

The direction indicators are self-cancelling.



The Interior Light

is automatically operated by opening or closing either of the doors. As an added convenience, the light may be operated by the manual three-position switch incorporated in the lamp fitting.

Positions of switch:

Upper	- On
Intermediate	- Off
Lower	- Door contacts

This allows the light to be turned off with the doors open.

On the Convertible, a push button type switch is provided below the instrument panel for operating the light manually with the doors closed.



The Ash Receiver

in the instrument panel can be completely lifted out of its housing for emptying when slightly pulling up the retaining spring.



The Clock

is electrically driven. Should it become necessary to reset the clock, push in the knob in the center of the dial and turn to correct the time.

The Front Hood Lock

is released when pulling at the knob below the instrument panel. Then push back the safety catch to open the hood. The safety catch is to prevent the hood from opening while the car is in motion, if the hood becomes accidentally unlocked.



The control knob for the front hood latch of the Convertible is equipped with a lock as an additional theft precaution. Thus, luggage, fuel and spare wheel are well protected with the top lowered.

The key — which also serves for locking the door and operating the combined ignition and starting switch — should be turned anti-clockwise and removed immediately after the control knob has been pulled out. When closing the front hood, the control knob and the hood latch are locked automatically.

A different key is provided for the glove compartment lock.

The Jack

is secured in position in front of the spare wheel by means of a quick release clamping strap. Also accommodated under the front hood are the tools and the spare fan belt.



The Rear Hood Lock

is released when pulling at the knob below the emergency seat bench. Balance springs hold the hood in the open position. To lock, lower hood and press down on rear end.



2

1 - Released

2 - Locked

The Convertible Top

can easily be lowered and raised by one person. The service life of the top largely depends on the way the top is lowered and raised. That is why it is of utmost importance to follow the recommendations listed below.



4



5

To Lower the Top

- 1 - Pull the top lock handle downward.
- 2 - Unlock the top by turning the handle one complete turn to the right.
- 3 - Push the header upwards.
- 4 - Cover the rear window with the flannel cloth.
- 5 - The top may now be folded back, taking care to fold the rear window and top cover neatly inward between the bows with the back of your hand.
- 6 - Press top down until the catches engage.



Place the top boot in position and secure it first on the inside and then on the outside by means of the snap fasteners.

To raise the top

- 7 - Unsnap the fasteners and remove the boot.
- 8 - Press the linkage down and disengage the catches on the left and right.
- 9 - Raise the top.
- 10 - Pull the top down at both handles until the two locking levers have entered the corresponding openings in the windshield frame.
- 11 - Lock the top in position by turning the handle a complete turn to the left.

A wet top must always be left to dry in the closed position and must not be lowered.

The section "Care of the Car" gives details of how the top should be properly cleaned.



PRACTICAL DRIVING

Breaking-in (running-in) period

does not imply inconvenience as your car needs no "breaking-in."

Progressive refinements have raised the VW engine to its present predominant position and it is these refinements which allow an omission of breaking-in instructions. Your car may be operated right from the beginning at the full speeds recommended for the gears:

- 1st gear 0 — 15 m. p. h. { 0 — 25 km. p. h.]
- 2nd gear 6 — 30 m. p. h. {10 — 50 km. p. h.]
- 3rd gear 15 — 45 m. p. h. {25 — 75 km. p. h.]
- Top gear 25 — 72 m. p. h. {40 — 115 km. p. h.]

For easy reference you will find the upper speed limits for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd gears marked in red Roman numerals on the speedometer dial.

The life of your car, its performance, and its operation will depend on your driving habit.

Maximum satisfaction in the running of your car will be assured by following the fundamental rules for driving an automobile:

Do not unnecessarily race the engine, no matter whether the car is stationary or in motion.

The new engine is not governed. Therefore, it is good practice to glance at the speedometer hand from time to time when driving in the lower gears.

Do not allow the engine to labor by driving at too low speeds.

Don't think that your engine will be saved and preserved most when it is operated at low speeds. You won't reduce the fuel consumption either. The VW engine requires air for cooling, which it gets when it is running fast enough. It is overloading and overheating (caused by falling below the lower speed limits) that is harmful to the engine, but never high speed operation.



When driving uphill

always change gear as soon as the speed drops and the speedometer hand approaches the upper speed limit of the next lower gear. Never allow the engine to labor in 4th gear, which is nearly an overdrive, and still expect it to pick up speed on feeding more gas.

Economical operation

is one of the outstanding features of your car. However, getting a few extra miles from each gallon depends on the manner in which you handle the car and shift the gears.

When accelerating,

step on the accelerator pedal slowly and only to such an extent as is necessary for reaching the desired speed. Depressing the accelerator pedal rapidly does not improve acceleration but results in an increased fuel consumption.

Do not "pump" the accelerator pedal

unless circumstances require it. Even the small quantity of fuel additionally discharged by the accelerator pump each time the accelerator pedal is depressed results in a marked increase in the overall fuel consumption.

Operate your car smoothly and flexibly,

both when driving in city traffic and on main roads. Adapt the speed of the car to prevailing road and traffic conditions. A good driver accelerates the car gradually, slows down in time, and utilizes the braking power of the engine. Make use of the full acceleration capacity and the excellent brakes of your car only when you really need it.

How to drive at high speed without sacrificing fuel economy

When you have accelerated the car to the desired speed, slowly let the accelerator pedal return to the position which just maintains this speed. This practice is especially economical when driving on highways.

Perhaps you are aware of the fact that air resistance is an obstacle for all high-speed vehicles. Due to the simple and sweeping lines of your car, air resistance is relatively low, but it should be remembered that high road speed always involves a higher fuel consumption.

Watch the Road

closely while driving. As to using the various levers, switches and controls, you now are able to operate them automatically. Furthermore, your car on its own accord will "tell" you when it needs attention.

Direction Indicators

The flashing direction indicators lie outside the driver's view. However, the red light will show when the indicators are turned on. The direction indicator switch can be operated without taking the hand off the steering wheel.

Generator and Cooling

are controlled simultaneously by a red light. The light will show when the ignition is turned on and when the engine is running at low speed. The light should go out as speed is increased.

Caution! If the red light goes on while you are driving the car, the fan belt may be broken. Bring your car to a stop, and find out what is wrong, for when the belt is broken, the cooling is disrupted and the generator no longer charges.

Oil Pressure

The oil pressure of your car is as important as the oil level, which you have already checked. When the ignition is turned on, the Green Oil Pressure Light will go on. The light should go out when the engine is started and the oil pressure increases.

Caution! If the green light goes on with the engine running, the chances are that the oil circulation has been interrupted, which means that the lubrication of the engine has ceased. Stop at once and check the level of the oil before you consult a Service Station. An occasional flashing of the lamp with the engine warm and at low speed does not indicate trouble, if the light goes off again as the speed increases.

Headlights

The high beam of your headlights throws glare into the eyes of oncoming drivers. You know yourself how unpleasant and dangerous this is. For this reason, be considerate! The blue light will tell you when the high beam is switched on. Just step on the dimmer switch to transfer the headlights from high to low beam and vice versa.

Red Light

Red Light

Green Light

Blue Light



Safety First

Safety for yourself, and safety for others, this is what counts most! Your car "hugs" the road in an excellent way, and does not roll when taking a turn. Your car has an extraordinary capacity for acceleration. Yet, the feeling of security and safety which you will acquire after a few miles should not tempt you to become careless.

Therefore, adjust the speed of your car to the conditions of road, traffic and weather, and always be ready to bring your car to a stop when it is necessary. Be particularly careful when driving on wet or icy roads, for even this excellent car is apt to skid when not driven carefully under such conditions.

Rear View Mirrors

By turning the inner mirror to the vertical position an additional adjustment is obtained to suit individual requirements.

Adjust the outer mirror so that you can look rearward alongside the car without having to turn your head or shoulders. You will then get a clear view of the road behind you.

Passing other Cars

Pass other vehicles with consideration. Always be sure that the road is clear ahead of you, and look out for cars approaching you from the opposite direction. A brief look in your rear view mirror will tell you whether another car is about to pass you from behind. If you have to shift to lower gear, do it before, not during passing. And here is another warning: Never try to pass a car when approaching a curve, where vision is not clear, and never pass a vehicle at the crest of a hill, or at crossroads! You never can tell what lies ahead of you! Be fair and do not step on the gas pedal when another car tries to pass you. You will endanger your life and others!

Stopping Your Car Temporarily

When stopping your car in front of a traffic light or railroad crossing, do not wait for free passage with the clutch pedal pressed down and the gear lever in position! Shift to first gear shortly before moving on again, it will preserve the clutch!

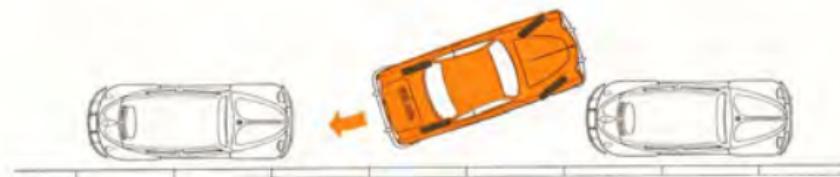
Parking Your Car

in a space between two other cars that are parked at the curb will be fun for you if you heed the following advice:

Stop your car even with the car in front of the space. Turn the steering wheel sharply to the right and back your car slowly into the gap.



When the front bumper of your car is even with the rear bumper of the car ahead of you, turn the steering wheel fully to the left, and back up further toward the curb.



Now turn the steering wheel again to the right and pull up a little bit, until both ends of the car come as close to the curb as possible.



When parking on a steep grade, set the hand brake so as to keep the car from rolling. As a precautionary measure, it is advisable to engage first or reverse gear in addition to the hand brake. And do not forget to take the key out of the ignition switch before you leave your car!

Do not forget to shut the fuel tap when parking on a grade with the rear end of the car downwards.

Prior to locking the left-hand door, secure the right door by pushing the inside door handle forward.

COLD WEATHER HINTS

In Winter

there are two advantageous features of your car that you will appreciate most:

Air Cooling and Heating

You may expose your car to bitter cold without fear: — its air-cooled engine will always be ready to start! You will drive in warm comfort, well protected from drafts and free from sleet and snow, while a current of warm air will keep your windshield and rear view window free from condensation and frost, permitting you a clear view. The increased stress that your car has to stand in winter because of frost and dampness can be easily dealt with if you observe the recommendations presented in this section.

Never attempt to influence the cooling and heating of your car in winter by covering the air intake slots below the rear window.

This would be harmful to the engine, as the drawing in of fresh air for the carburetor and the heating would be seriously affected. The intake of cooling air is already efficiently controlled by the thermostat.



The Warm Air Heating

of your car can be regulated by a rotary knob situated adjacent to the gear lever

Anti-clockwise — On (1)

Clockwise — Off (2)

Engine Oil

SAE 20 W/20 oil will not congeal at temperatures above 0°C ($+32^{\circ}\text{F}$) and will permit easy starting of the engine. If, however, the anticipated atmospheric temperature during the interval in which the oil will remain in the crankcase is below freezing point, it is recommended to use SAE 10 W oil.

This grade oil may remain in the engine with safety when the temperature again rises to a higher range. Should it become necessary to add oil in the period between two regular oil changes, SAE 10 W oil may be used at lasting frost and SAE 20 oil when the temperature average rises. This means that the grades SAE 10 W and SAE 20 W/20 can be mixed without involving any disadvantages, but be sure to use always the same brand and type of engine oil.

In extremely cold weather, allow the engine to idle for half a minute before driving away to insure correct oil circulation.

Don't race the engine in severe frost to obtain a quick start.

Only if your car is mainly operated for short distances **during cold weather** is it recommended to have the oil changed at more frequent intervals, say every 2500 km. (1500 miles), using the right HD oil (for Service MS). In the warmer season oil changes in addition to those laid down in the Lubrication Chart are unnecessary and uneconomical.

In territories where **exceptionally low temperatures** prevail (below -25°C / -13°F), it is recommended to use SAE 5 W engine oil, which should be changed every 1250 km. (800 miles). At the same time clean the oil strainer.

Transmission Lubricant

SAE 90 gear lubricant is recommended for use when the average temperature range will not be lower than 0°C ($+32^{\circ}\text{F}$). However, where the temperature is expected to remain below freezing point for an extended period of time, SAE 80 grade should be used.

The Chassis

is particularly exposed to moisture in winter. For this reason it will be necessary, and only logical, to adhere strictly to our instructions for lubrication. If, in addition, you will spray the bottom of the car with a special chassis oil, as a protection against rusting, you will prolong the life of your car, reducing also the extent of ice formation at the chassis when the road is wet and the temperature low.

Annually, at the beginning of the cold season, clean and grease the cables for carburetor, clutch, and heating.

The Brakes

of all automobiles are exposed more or less to splashing water that in winter is apt to freeze in the brake drums. Therefore, when parking your car, do not set the hand brake, but shift to first or to reverse gear.

At the beginning of the cold season, the conduit tubes of the brake cables should be thoroughly lubricated with anti-freeze lubrication grease. Do not use just any car-lubricant but get the right one at any VW Dealer!

Tires

Worn off tires are apt to cause trouble in winter. To assure a safe operation, replace them in time. To meet the special requirements in winter, so-called M+S tires are available. These special-tread tires are designed to give a better grip on mud and snow. They are either used on the rear wheels only or on all four wheels. However, during the rest of the year you should rather use the usual tires.

Non-Skid Chains

You will need non-skid chains only when the roads are covered with snow or ice. Without such chains, the rear wheels of your car are apt to spin, and applying the brakes may result in the car skidding. Have the non-skid chains adjusted to the wheels, if you wish to avoid loss of time and inconveniences later on!

When driving on long stretches that are free from snow, the chains should be removed to prevent excessive wear of both chains and tires.

The Battery

is under greater strain in winter than in warmer seasons because of the increased consumption of current when starting the engine and using the lights at night. Besides this, it is a characteristic feature of any battery that its efficiency decreases at lower temperature. If the car is mostly operated for short distances, the battery may call for an additional recharging. Also make sure that the battery ground connections are clean and in proper condition and that the cable connections between battery and starting motor are in order.

Spark Plugs

will aid cold starting substantially in extremely cold weather when reducing their gaps to 0.4—0.5 mm. (.016"—.020").

When seasonal temperatures rise, or when the car is to be driven in areas where higher atmospheric temperatures are encountered, reset the spark plugs to their normal gaps of 0.6—0.7 mm. (.024"—.028").

LUBRICATION

Proper Lubrication is of Vital Importance to Your Car

The extra time spent in following these recommendations will be amply rewarded in the long run by your car's efficient performance. It is up to you to maintain the standard of safety offered by your vehicle, and to insure the long life and good service which you have the right to expect from this truly economical car!

To lubricate correctly means to lubricate amply and at prescribed intervals!

Therefore, do not shy at the work connected with the regular lubrication service. A Lubrication Chart can be found on page 77, indicating the respective mileages at which to lubricate.

The Service Booklet makes it possible for you to have your car lubricated at a VW Dealer's by skilled hands, with the best available lubricants, at lowest cost and in a minimum of time. You really cannot afford to miss this opportunity!

Engine Oil Change

Regular oil changes are necessary even if the very best trademark oils are used. Diluted and dirty oil in your engine simply means a greater strain and a shorter period of life for your engine. On the other hand, provided that HD oil is used, it is unnecessary and uneconomical to change the oil more frequently than called for in the Lubrication Chart.

The oil is drained by removing the plug at the bottom of the crankcase. To insure complete draining, it is important that the operation be performed while the engine is warm. Then screw the plug in again and tighten it.



The engine is refilled with **2½ liters of HD oil (5.3 U.S. pints, 4.4 Imp. pints)** labeled "for Service MS". A flushing of the engine is unnecessary.

The Oil Strainer

retains foreign matter and should be taken out and cleaned as called for in the Lubrication Chart. The two gaskets should be replaced each time the strainer is removed.

- 1 - Drain plug
- 2 - Gasket
- 3 - Oil strainer
- 4 - Gasket
- 5 - Bottom plate
- 6 - Nut and lock washer



Types of Lubricant and Recommended Usage

The advantages of using a trade-mark HD engine oil (for Service MS) are quite evident.

HD oil is an oil having proved oxidation stability, bearing corrosion preventive properties and detergent-dispersant characteristics which tend to hold in permanent suspension foreign contaminants which would normally deposit on engine parts. These foreign contaminants will drain out with the oil at the periodical oil changes. The detergent properties of HD oil will make the fresh oil darker already after a short time of operation. This is quite natural and there is no reason whatsoever to change the oil earlier than called for in the Lubrication Chart.

Additional lubricating agents should not be added to HD oil.

Some More Information on Engine Oils

It is left to your discretion to select an oil from well-known and dependable brands being of the proper viscosity to suit your seasonal and driving requirements. In cases of doubt, refer to your Authorized VW Dealer who will be glad to help you with your lubrication problems. It is recommended that you select "your" oil already after the first 500 km. (300 miles) and stick to it at all future service oil changes.

Viscosity of the lubricant is an indication of its resistance to flow at a given temperature. The SAE numbers classify lubricants in terms of viscosity, but with no reference to other characteristics or properties.

SAE 30 engine oil is satisfactory in tropical climates where the temperature range will frequently rise above 30° C (86° F).

SAE 20 W/20 engine oil is recommended for use within the mild temperature range from +30° C to 0° C (+86° F to +32° F). It may also be used with safety, should temperatures temporarily exceed these limits.

SAE 10 W engine oil is recommended for use if the atmospheric temperature is anticipated to fall below 0° C (+32° F). It may also be used with safety, should temperatures rise above freezing point. A change of oil is, therefore, not necessary until the next regular mileage interval.

SAE 5 W This extremely light engine oil is for use in arctic climates with temperatures below —25° C (-13° F) only.

In some countries API Classification is applied (API = American Petroleum Institute). According to this classification, HD oils suitable for the VW engine are referred to as "For Service MS". For further details in connection with the proper viscosity, see section "Cold Weather Hints" on page 30.

Ignition Distributor

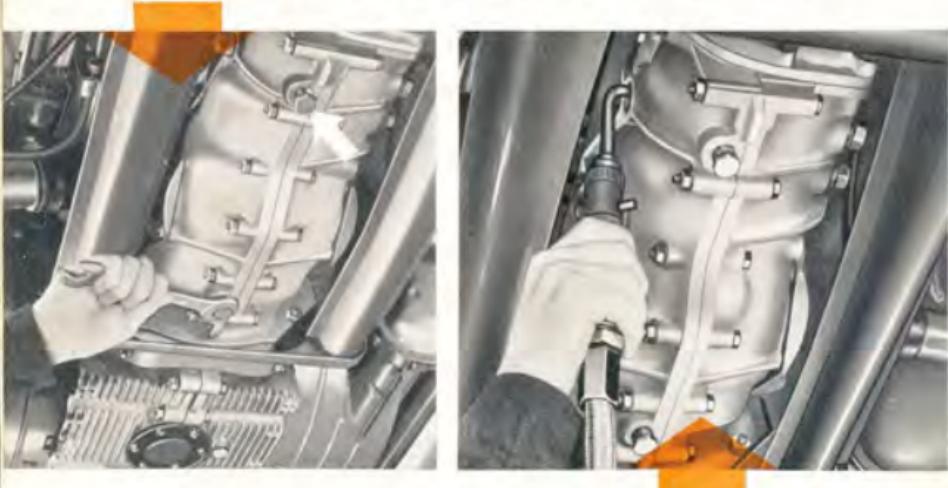
The amount of grease at the breaker arm fiber block should be checked and, if necessary, replenished at the specified intervals.

Every 25 000 km. (15 000 miles), apply 2 or 3 drops of oil to the felt (wick) in the cam bearing after the rotor is taken off.

Transmission and Differential

The transmission gears and the differential of your car are combined in the transmission case and are both lubricated with the same gear oil. This kind of oil can be readily distinguished from engine oil by its heavier viscosity and darker coloring. An early change of oil, while the gears are being broken in, will contribute to a smoother operation of the transmission. The used oil should be drained by simultaneously removing the two magnetic drain plugs, while the oil is still warm.

Then refill with **2 liters [4.2 U.S. pints, 3.5 Imp. pints] of transmission oil.**



The magnetic oil drain plugs should be cleaned carefully at the speedometer readings 500 km. (300 miles), 2500 km. (1500 miles), 5000 km. (3000 miles) and then every 5000 km. (3000 miles).

This does not imply draining the oil. A spare drain plug or a wooden plug should be used to close one of the two drain holes in turn. After having cleaned the plugs, check the oil level (to be kept somewhat below the edge of the filler hole).

In order to maintain the characteristics of the gear oil, it should not be mixed with any other oil, as the two will not blend.

Steering Gear

The steering assembly should be lubricated with gear oil — SAE 90 — exclusively, and under no circumstances with grease or any other type of oil. It is accessible through a hand-opening behind the spare wheel. The level of the oil in the steering case should be kept somewhat below the filler plug hole.



Chassis

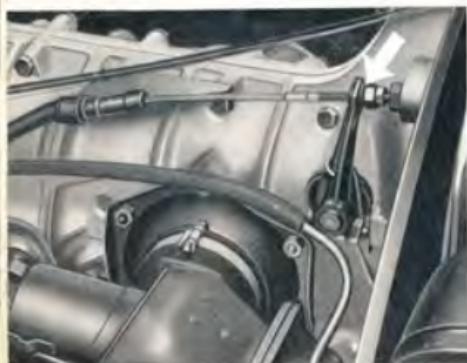
Proper lubrication of the front axle bearing points is best done by raising the front axle so that the weight is taken off the wheels.



Prior to lubrication, the grease fittings should be cleaned thoroughly with a clean piece of cloth, so as to avoid any dirt or foreign matter entering the fittings. The tip of the grease gun should be pressed onto the fitting, whereupon grease should be injected until the excess grease begins to emerge at the edges of the lubrication point.

Tires and brake hoses should not be allowed to come into contact with grease or oil. Even the slightest trace of lubricant is to be wiped off immediately.

If the car is driven mainly over rough roads, it is recommended to lubricate torsion arm links and outer tie rod ends at more frequent intervals, say every 1250 km. (800 miles).



Annually, at the beginning of the cold season, the cables and conduit tubes of clutch, accelerator and heating should be cleaned and greased.

If required, apply some grease to the ball-shaped surface of the clutch cable adjusting nut at the clutch operating lever located on top of the transmission case. This operation should, however, be carried out at least once a year, i. e., at the beginning of the cold season.

Brake Cables

Inject some grease at the prescribed intervals into the fittings of the conduits in order to maintain easy operation of the brake cables.

The Front Wheel Bearings

are sufficiently provided with grease at the factory. The caps on the front wheel hubs must be free from grease.

At intervals of 25000 km. (15000 miles), the front wheel bearings are to be cleaned and repacked with grease as specified in the Lubrication Chart.

Remove the brake drums for this job.

Finally, the front wheel bearings must be adjusted. This operation should, if possible, be carried out by a VW Dealer.

Doors

The door and hood hinges should be oiled at every lubrication service or, even better, once a week, after dust and soil have been removed.



Door cylinder locks should be treated with graphite only. Blow a small quantity of powdered graphite through the key hole. Dip the key into the graphite, insert key and move it back and forth several times.

Window Regulators

The window regulator is accessible for lubrication after the handles, the trim panel and the glued-in cloth lining have been taken off. Press down the escutcheon plates, push out the pins and take off the handles. The trim panel is held by snap fasteners. Gears and joints of the window regulators should be greased, if found necessary after a longer period of service.



Convertible

The joints of the top linkages are to be lubricated with a few drops of oil after dust and dirt have been removed. Care should be taken to avoid oil getting on to the top fabric, as this, apart from stains, would result in a disintegration of the rubber ply.

Gear Lever

Should the gear lever require lubrication, this can be done with the lever removed. Remove the two screws that attach the lever dome to the frame tunnel and lift off lever, dome and spring as a unit.

The contact surfaces in lever dome, at stop plate and lever ball socket should be amply provided with universal grease. When installing the stop plate, make sure that the turned-up edge is on the right-hand side.

After installation, make sure the gears engage properly. If necessary, correct position of gear lever.



Front Seats

The upper and lower sliding surfaces of the seat runners should be provided with grease. Only a small amount of grease is required to assure easy movement of the seats. Prior to lubrication, wipe off the runners with a rag. To remove, slide the seat fully toward the front.

WHEELS AND TIRES

Under-inflation or over-inflation are the most common causes for tire failures. High speed driving and cornering, skidding to a stop and striking curbs or objects on the road wear tires more than many miles of careful driving. A tire should in any case be renewed when the thickness of the tread ribs is 1 mm. (0.04"). A further use will undermine the safety margin of the tire.

Avoid overloading the car and protect the tires from intense sunlight, fuel, or oil.

Normal wear may be kept at a minimum by interchanging wheels and tires including the spare at approximately 5000 km. (3000 miles) intervals. Check tires for damage. Rotate wheels as shown in the illustration.

A drop of oil applied to the wheel mounting bolts facilitates the next wheel change.

To obtain a smooth high speed operation and a long tire life, it is important to have the wheels balanced statically and dynamically when tires have been repaired. As after longer running periods the wheels can be out of balance owing to natural wear of the tires, they should be balanced statically and dynamically every 6000 miles (10000 km.).



When the tires are being mounted, the red mark on the sidewall should be lined up with the valve to insure better balancing.

Changing Wheels

Changing a tire on the road certainly is not pleasant. However, it will be easier after you have read these few lines which tell you the correct way. Underneath the front hood, you will find the spare wheel, jack and tool kit.

- 1 - Set the hand brake securely and block the wheel opposite to the one being removed to prevent the car shifting off the jack.
- 2 - Grip the square bar of the jack so that the thumb comes to rest on the nose of the upper locking piece. Exert pressure on the nose and slide down the square bar until it is stopped by the base plate.
- 3 - Insert the jack into the square tube below the body sill in front of the rear wing and push down the jack base plate until it makes contact with the ground.



4 - Remove hub cap by means of hub cap removal tool.

5 - Loosen wheel bolts by means of the socket wrench before wheel is fully jacked up.

6 - Raise jack until tire clears ground.

7 - Remove wheel bolts and take off the wheel.

8 - To install the spare wheel, operate the jack until the five holes in the wheel are nearly lined up with the holes in the brake drum.

9 - First, insert one wheel bolt only. Tighten it to such a degree as to allow the wheel to be swung around this point by hand until the remaining holes in the wheel and brake drum coincide.

10 - Insert the remaining bolts until the countersunk heads are centered in the corresponding recesses of the wheel.

11 - Tighten all bolts alternately in turn.

12 - Place one end of the jack operating rod into the hole marked "ab" and apply a light pressure on the opposite end of the rod to lower the car to the ground. Keep on exerting a pressure on the operating rod to allow the base plate to be pushed up, and remove the jack.

13 - Make sure that all bolts are tight.

14 - Install hub cap with a firm blow and make sure that it is tightly seated.



CARE OF THE CAR

Clean and Neat Appearance

To keep the car looking smart and new should be a matter of pride to the driver or owner of the car. We made it the object of our efforts to use a lasting paint finish of sparkling lustre. A chemical treatment protects the body against rust and corrosion and anchors the paint securely to the metal. The finish is of high-quality synthetic resin and carefully blended to obtain the most beautiful shades.

You will realize the importance of the paint finish if you consider that it is exposed to the elements; it has to resist sunshine, rain, dust, and dirt. That is why a periodic care of the body is necessary to retard any disintegrating process.

Washing Your Car

Wash your new car frequently during the first weeks. This practice will be of great advantage to the finish. For washing your car you require a soft sponge for the body, a soft brush for the wheels, a sturdy, long-handled brush for the chassis, and plenty of clear water! For drying the car you need a chamois.

The chassis and lower part of the body should first be flushed with water, to soak off the dirt, and afterward a brush should be used.

Apply an even spray of water on the exterior finish of body and wheels until the dirt is soaked off. Do not allow a hard shot of water to hit the varnished surface. Using plenty of clear water, dirt should be removed with a sponge. Care should be taken to clean the sponge at short intervals so as to avoid scratches on polished parts. There are some approved auto soaps and detergents which greatly facilitate this job. Avoid the use of any product which has not been recommended by your VW Dealer. It is of utmost importance to rinse the body thoroughly with water after the car-wash has been applied to insure that no traces of it remain on the body.

After washing, rub down with a clean chamois to prevent water spots.

Preservation (Waxing)

means to restore to the finish certain substances it has lost by exposure to the weather. As these substances are vitally important to the elasticity of the finish, it is necessary to apply a protective water-repellent coat of wax to the body. The intensive cleaning effect of the shampoo removes this protective coating so that it should be renewed accordingly. A preservative specially produced for the finish of your car can be obtained under the designation "L 190" from your VW Dealer.



The body should be waxed after the first eight or ten weeks and then regularly at intervals of from six to eight weeks — in any case after each soap or detergent washing, as already mentioned. Applying the preservative is quite easy: With a soft cloth, spread a thin film on the finish, then rub it down when dry (after about 20 minutes), using polishing cotton or a soft polishing cloth, until iridescent colors can no longer be seen when standing at an angle to the polished area.

Polishing

You should polish your car only if its appearance has been strongly affected by road dust, sunlight and rain as a consequence of insufficient care, and if the application of the preservative no longer restores the original lustre. Avoid the use of abrasives or chemically harmful products, even if their first application seems to give satisfactory results. A special polish for treating the synthetic-resin finish is also obtainable from your VW Dealer under the designation "L 170".

Prior to applying the polish, the car must be washed and dried carefully. Dust or soil should never be wiped off dry. The polish should be applied with a soft and clean cloth or polishing cotton — use a straight horizontal or vertical motion rather than a circular motion. After some time of rubbing you will feel a slight resistance, which indicates that the ingredients of the polish have settled in the finish and that the solvent has evaporated. Now take clean polishing cotton and rub the body down until the high polish is restored. Do not apply the polish on too large an area of the body at a time. A subsequent application of the preservative gives you care-free pride in your car for a long time.

Never wash, wax or polish the car in sunlight or when the metal is warm.

How to Remove Spots

By a mere washing you cannot always remove splashes of tar, oil traces, "baked on" insects, etc. As a matter of principle, such foreign matter should be removed as soon as possible, for if you neglect this rule, permanent damage may result to the finish.

Tar Spots

An unpleasant sight, to be noticed particularly on light-colored cars, are tiny tar spots which show up on the wings on hot days when driving on newly tarred roads. Tar splashes have a tendency to corrode the finish within a short time and should be removed immediately when discovered. On the way, you usually have nothing at your disposal but fuel, which may be applied with a soft cloth. Kerosene or turpentine oil may also be used. After this, the treated spots should be washed with a mild, lukewarm soap-solution, and rinsed, in order to remove traces of the cleansing agent. It is, however, better to use the preservative already mentioned, which renders the treatment with soap-solution unnecessary.

Insects

are caught especially during the night, in hot weather, by the forward-facing parts of the car. Once baked on they can hardly be removed with water and sponge, but should be treated with lukewarm soap-solution.

Blooming trees

but more especially lime-trees, in many instances drop tiny quantities of liquids. Cars that have been parked underneath such trees become "freckled" all over. These stains, too, can be readily taken off with soap-solution if you do not wait too long.

A treatment of the cleaned spots with the preservative is strongly recommended.

Care of the Convertible Top

The appearance and life of the top greatly depends on proper care and maintenance.

The top must always be perfectly dry before lowering it. After having driven the car on dusty roads, slightly beat out the top and brush the fabric in line with the lay of the thread by means of a soft brush as the sharp foreign particles harm the top fabric if not removed soon.

Damage due to friction may occur when the lowered top is not tightly held in position by the catches which engage in the slots cut in the side rails. In such cases, the catches should be screwed further into their retainers. To do this, the lock nuts have to be loosened before, and tightened after, the adjustment.

Spots can be removed from the material with an "art" gum eraser and brushed off with a whisk broom. Never use fuel or another volatile cleaner as they destroy the rubber ply in the top cover, leading to leaks and shortening the life of the top.

The top should be washed only when it is exceptionally dirty. Only use clear water which is free from chemical products or other additives. Prior to washing, beat out the top and then brush it off. Use lukewarm water and a mild soap. Only such soap as castile or olive oil base soaps should be used. Moisten the top with clear water and apply the thick suds. Scrub the top with a soft brush. After scrubbing, flush off the suds with clear water. If necessary, repeat the scrubbing with suds. No traces of the suds should remain after the top has been flushed. Be sure the top is thoroughly dry before lowering.

After washing the top, clean the finish of the car by flushing with clear water and by drying with a clean, soft cloth.

Chromium-Plated Parts

should be lightly coated with chromium wax, such as Chromlin, for example. The use of grease or vaseline is not recommended, as these will bind dust and dirt.

Textile Upholstery

If no vacuum cleaner is available, the upholstery should be brushed. The brush should not be too soft.

Grease and oil spots on the upholstery should be treated with a spot remover. Do not pour the spot remover on the upholstery as this would injure the color of the fabric. Moisten a clean, undyed cloth with the remover and rub it with a circular movement proceeding from the center of the spot toward the outside. Spots not caused by grease or oil can usually be removed with lukewarm soap water.

Care of Imitation Leather Upholstery

It is recommended to clean the imitation leather upholstery with a soft cloth or a soft brush. Special care should be taken to remove dust and dirt also from the upholstery seams. A better cleaning effect is obtained by using a soft whisk broom and a neutral non-alkaline soap with lukewarm water (rain water, boiled or soft water). Use water sparingly, the upholstery otherwise requires a long time to dry if water trickles through the seam stitches.

For best results, stains, especially those caused by grease or paint, should be removed from upholstery as soon as possible or they may become "set" and hard or impossible to remove. "Set" stains should be removed carefully with a clean cloth dampened in gasoline or denatured alcohol. Stains caused by shoe polish can best be removed by turpentine. However, such cleaning agents are liable to affect the dust-repellent protection skin of the imitation leather, if used in excess of the actual requirements. Never use volatile solvents such as lacquer thinners, acetone, etc.

The cleaning should be completed by wiping dry the surface of the leather with a clean cloth. Carefully treat the upholstery seams. No attempt should be made to apply preservatives such as wax polish or varnishes as these will not be absorbed by imitation leather, thus merely binding dust and soiling the clothes of the occupants.

Care of Leather Upholstery

The leather upholstery should be serviced in accordance with the instructions given for the imitation leather upholstery. After the upholstery has been wiped dry, an accredited cleaner may be used to clean, preserve and brighten the appearance.

Cleaning Glass

Windows can be cleaned by washing with water and wiping dry with a clean, soft linen cloth. In order to facilitate this task on the windshield the arms of the windshield wipers may be tilted forward. To clean unusually dirty windows, use alcohol or household ammonia and lukewarm water.

Door and Window Weather Strips

To assure a perfect door and window seal, it is important to keep the rubber parts undamaged and supple. To retain the original flexibility and to reduce friction, it is recommended to apply a light coating of French chalk to all rubber parts from time to time.

Airing the Interior

If the car is left stationary for a longer period in your garage, attention should be paid to the airing conditions. Permit air to circulate freely through the body by opening the doors and lowering the windows to prevent a forming of mould and damp-stains.

MAINTENANCE

In the case you can't get to an Authorized VW Dealer in time, we are giving you some information which, if needed, will help you to carry out normal maintenance work. However, repair jobs which are beyond your capacity should be entrusted to VW workshops. There your car will be given expert treatment by those familiar with its construction.

This will save you time, inconvenience, and money.

Servicing Air Cleaner

The air cleaner filters particles of dirt and grit from the air used for combustion. Regular servicing at intervals of 5000 km. (3000 miles) is especially important in dusty areas. A dirty air cleaner is responsible for frictional wear, decreasing operating efficiency, and increasing fuel consumption.



To service the air cleaner, remove it from the intake elbow and take off the upper half that houses the filter element. Remove dirty oil from reservoir and refill to indicated level with 0.25 liter (0.53 U.S. pint: 0.44 Imp. pint.) of SAE 20 engine oil. Rinse the filter element in kerosene or any other degreasing fluid and allow the

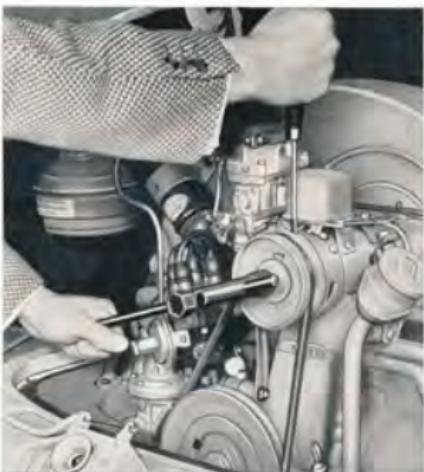
fluid to drain from the filter. As a general rule, the cleaner oil level should be checked in conjunction with the engine oil level (every 2500 km./1500 miles). When adding oil, be sure the level in the fluid reservoir does not rise above the mark.

If the car is mainly operating under desert or other extreme conditions of dust-laden atmosphere, it is up to you to prevent premature wear by more frequently servicing the air cleaner than specified above.

Air cleaner service is overdue if there is no thin oil above the sludge and dirt that has accumulated in the fluid reservoir.

Adjusting or Replacing the Fan Belt

To adjust or replace the fan belt, remove nut and outer half of generator pulley. When loosening or tightening nut, insert a screwdriver in the slot cut into the inner half of the pulley, and support it against upper generator housing bolt. The adjustment of the fan belt tension is effected by means of spacer washers



situated between the two pulley halves. Belt slackness is taken up by removing one or more washers. If the belt has too much tension, one or more washers should be added.

The fan belt should not be too slack, nor should it be too tight. Newly installed belts will stretch to some extent and should, therefore, be checked and adjusted after 50 or 100 kilometers (30 or 60 miles) of initial operation.

Be sure you are never without a spare belt.

Check Thermostat-Controlled Cooling Air Intake

A wrong adjustment of the air cooling throttle ring is responsible for the engine attaining its operating temperature either too fast or too slowly. If the throttle ring opens too far, it may foul the fan resulting in a considerable noise.

The thermostat-controlled cooling air intake is correctly adjusted if

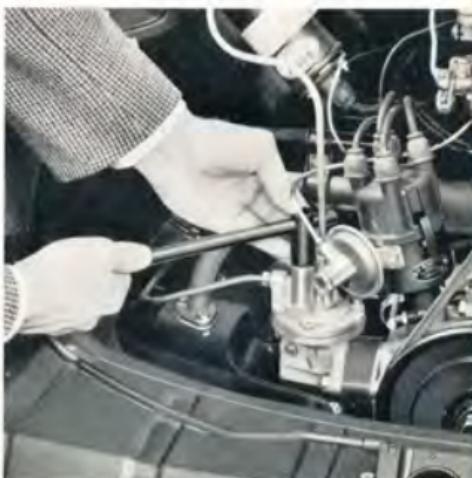
- 1 - the throttle ring rests slightly pre-loaded against the air intake flange when the engine is cold.
- 2 - with the engine warm, the distance from the top edge of the air intake flange to the edge of the throttle ring measures 25—30 mm. (1—1.2 in.) when the upper end of the thermostat in the right lower heater channel touches the stop of the support.

Check Adjustment

- 1 - Warm up the engine until the upper end of the thermostat touches the stop of the support.
- 2 - Unhook throttle ring return spring.
- 3 - Loosen throttle ring operating lever.
- 4 - Adjust throttle ring so that it opens 25 mm. (1 in.).
- 5 - Tighten operating lever and insert return spring.
- 6 - Check thermostat-controlled cooling air intake for proper functioning.

Cleaning the fuel Filter

The fuel pump filter prevents foreign matter and dirt from entering the carburetor. It is, therefore, not necessary to regularly clean the carburetor.



The filter should be cleaned at the prescribed intervals.

- 1 - Remove retaining screw by means of an 8 mm. open end wrench and take off cover.
- 2 - Take out filter and wash out in benzine.
- 3 - Dry filter thoroughly and install it. The reinforcement ribs should be at the top.
- 4 - Install cover, and tighten retaining screw making sure the gasket is not omitted.

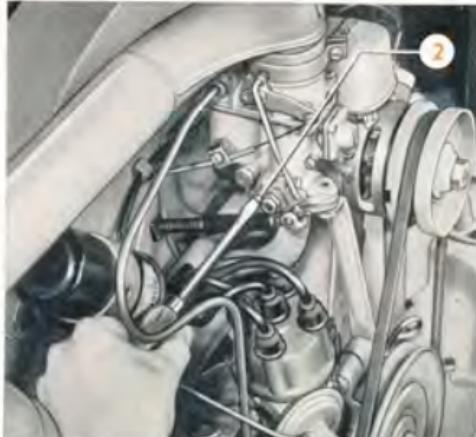
Adjustment

The carburetor is tested at the factory and properly adjusted to the engine. Do not alter this adjustment by exchanging the jets or the venturi for other than the prescribed sizes. This would be detrimental under normal operating conditions and may result in hard starting, excessive fuel consumption or unsatisfactory engine performance.

Only the idling of the engine may call for a readjustment occasionally.

Before attempting to adjust the carburetor, make sure the engine is at normal operating temperature.

- 1 - Turn the idling adjusting screw (1) in or out until normal idling speed is attained (about 550 RPM).
- 2 - Gradually turn in the volume control screw (2) until the position is found where the engine just tends to stall, then back it off by $\frac{1}{4}$ turn. Correct as necessary until the engine idles smoothly.
- 3 - Finally re-adjust the idling speed.



The adjustment is perfect if the engine does not stall after the throttle either is suddenly opened or suddenly shut with the clutch pedal depressed. Poor idling may also be the result of damaged gaskets, intake manifold flanges not sufficiently tightened, faulty ignition or leaky valves. Skilled hands and experience are required to check and adjust the carburetor and the accelerator pump. For this reason you should leave this job to an Authorized VW Dealer.

Valve Adjustment

The following procedure should be carried out only in such emergencies where it is impossible for you to reach a VW Dealer.

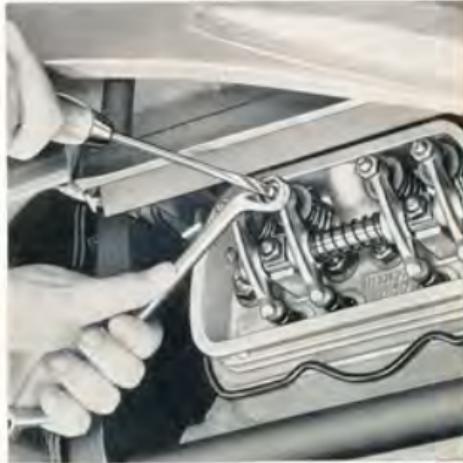
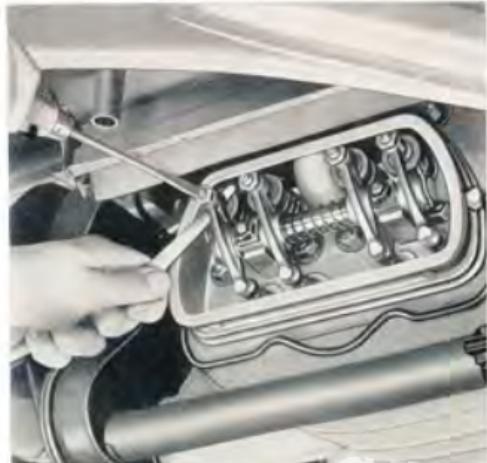
Valve clearance should be 0.10 mm. (.004") with the engine cold. The valve clearance increases when the engine warms up. For this reason,

only adjust valve clearance when the engine is cold.

The arrangement of the cylinders can be seen by the numbers 1 to 4 indented in the cover plates.

Valve adjustment may be made in the following sequence: 1st - 2nd - 3rd - 4th cylinder.

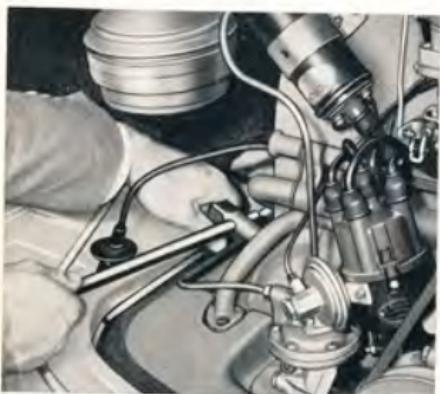
Adjust the valves when the piston of the corresponding cylinder is in top dead center position of the compression stroke. Starting with the 1st cylinder, crank the engine over slowly to the left by the fan pulley, until both valves are in fully closed position and the timing mark on the pulley is in line with the vertical jointing faces of the crankcase.



If the clearance requires adjustment, loosen the lock nut of the adjusting screw and turn the adjusting screw as required to obtain the proper clearance. Tighten the lock nut and recheck the clearance. Readjust if necessary. Check and adjust the other valves to the proper clearance in this manner by turning the crankshaft anti-clockwise another 180° for each cylinder.

Checking the Spark Plugs

The spark plugs must be thoroughly maintained for easy starting and economical operation. Remove the plugs and inspect their exterior.



$a = 0.7 \text{ mm. (.028")}$

Electrodes and insulator

medium grey — good adjustment of carburetor and correct performance of spark plug,

black — mixture too rich,

lightgrey — mixture too lean,

oiled up — failure of spark plug or worn-out cylinder.

Clean the spark plugs with a brush and a chip of wood and blow them out. Inspect the spark plugs for cracked insulators and burned or pitted electrodes. The insulator should be clean and dry on the outside as well to avoid short circuits.

Check the electrode gap ($0.7 \text{ mm.} = .028"$) and reset if necessary by bending the outer electrode. Look for a proper gasket before installing the plug. Generally speaking, you may count on a service life of the spark plugs up to 15 000 km. (9000 miles).

Check Compression

After warming up the engine, remove all 4 spark plugs. Operate the starting motor with the accelerator pedal fully depressed and the throttle in a wide-open position.

The compression is checked by means of an accredited compression gauge inserted into the spark plug hole of each cylinder.

Result: good . . . 7.0—8.5 kg./sq. cm.
(100—120 lbs./sq. in.)

sufficient . . 4.5—7.0 kg./sq. cm.
(65—100 lbs./sq. in.)

insufficient . . below 4.5 kg./sq. cm.
(65 lbs./sq. in.)



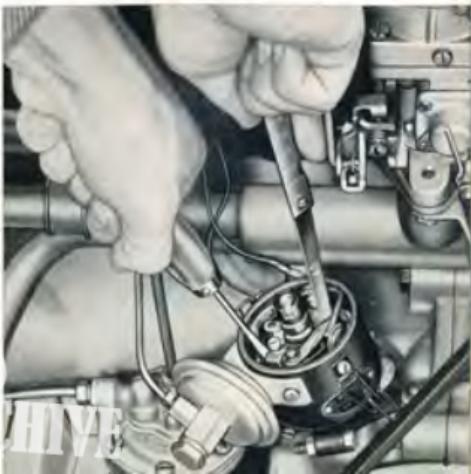
Ignition and Timing

Particular attention should be attached to the importance of correct ignition timing. The operation of the engine will be seriously affected if the ignition breaker points are not properly timed and correctly spaced. In many cases poor performance, high fuel consumption and even severe damage to the engine can be the result of an incorrect ignition setting. That is why no attempt should be made to alter the ignition timing of 7.5° before TDC, no matter whether super premium fuels are used or not.

Adjust the ignition with the engine cold.

Adjusting Contact Points

Remove distributor cap and rotor. The breaker contact points are adjusted by cranking the engine until the fiber block on the contact arm rests on the highest point of the cam lobe. Then loosen the stationary point locking screw and turn the eccentric adjusting screw until the correct gap is obtained. Use a feeler gauge of

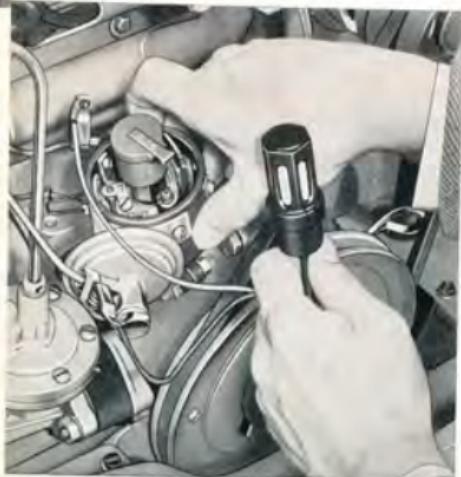


the proper thickness (0.4 mm. = .016"). Tighten lock screw and recheck the gap. If the points are burned, rough or pitted, replace them. The distributor cap should be clean and dry to avoid short circuits.

After the contact points have been adjusted, it is absolutely necessary to check the ignition timing.

Ignition Timing

Crank the engine clockwise until the mark of the crankshaft pulley lines up with the vertical crankcase jointing faces and the distributor rotor arm is in the position for firing on the No. 1 cylinder (see mark on rim of distributor base). Loosen the lock screw below the distributor base and rotate the distributor body clockwise until the contact points are closed. Now switch on the ignition and rotate the distributor slowly counter-clockwise until the contact points just start to open.



This may be seen and heard, for a spark will jump from one point to the other.

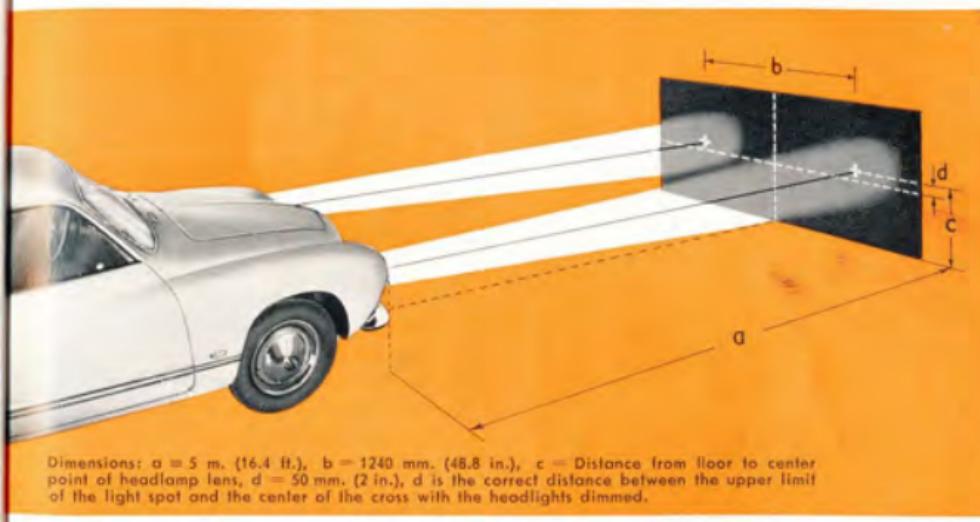
To obtain a more accurate adjustment for maximum results, it is advisable to use a test lamp or an ignition timing light.

The test lamp should be connected to the distributor primary lead terminal and to ground. The lamp will light up as long as the contact points are kept open by one of the four cam lobes of the distributor shaft. After the adjustment is completed, tighten the lock screw, replace the rotor and clamp the cap on the distributor. Check vacuum tube union nuts for tightness.

Aiming the Headlights

If no headlight aiming device is available, proceed as follows:

- 1 - Place the unloaded car on a level position with a dark-colored vertical screen 5 m. (16.4 ft.) ahead.
- 2 - Next draw two cross lines on the screen according to the sketch.



Dimensions: $a = 5$ m. (16.4 ft.), $b = 1240$ mm. (48.8 in.), $c =$ Distance from floor to center point of headlamp lens, $d = 50$ mm. (2 in.), d is the correct distance between the upper limit of the light spot and the center of the cross with the headlights dimmed.

- 3 - The longitudinal center line (car axis) must hit the center of the screen exactly between the two cross marks.
- 4 - Switch on the high (country) beams and check the beams at the cross marks.
- 5 - Remove the slotted screw at the bottom of the front rim and unhook the rim from the top engagement for removal.

Independent adjustment of both horizontal and vertical aim is provided with the adjustment screws in the headlight unit rim.



Vertical Adjustment

Turn lower screw

to the right — Beam swings up
to the left — Beam swings down



Horizontal Adjustment

Turn right screw

to the right — Beam swings to the left
to the left — Beam swings to the right
("Right" and "Left" is as indicated when
sitting in the car facing forward.)

Then switch on the low beam and check
the distance between the upper limit of the
light spot and the center of the cross (2").



Headlight Bulb Replacement

Remove the slotted screw at the bottom
of the front rim and unhook the rim from
the top engagement for removal. Loosen
the fixing screw at the bottom of the light
unit rim and pull out the light unit. Unhook
the tension spring, and pull out the lamp
holder. When replacing the bulb, make
sure the new bulb is clean and that it is
not loose in the socket. When a broken lens
is being replaced, the reflector should not
be touched or wiped off.

Do not touch the bulb with the bare hand,
but use a clean cloth or paper serviette etc.,
instead.

Front Direction Indicator Bulb Replacement

Pull rubber boot from bulb holder and
loosen the hex. nut. Remove the two slotted
screws and take off bezel, lens, and rubber
seal. Replace the bulb. When tightening
the nut, make sure the rubber seal properly
seats between bezel and fender.

License Plate Light Bulb Replacement

The license plate light bulbs are accessible by opening the engine compartment hood.



Tail Light and Stop / Direction Indicator Light Bulb Replacement

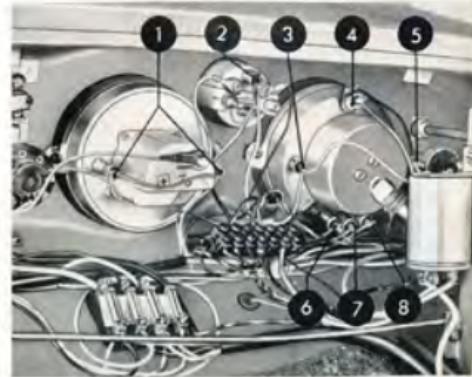
To replace the bulbs of the two combined tail/stop/indicator lights in the rear wings, remove the slotted screws and take off the lenses. Be sure the bulbs make perfect contact in their sockets and the rubber seal fits properly!



Warning and Instrument Light Bulb Replacement

The warning lights for oil pressure, generator charging, direction indicator, and headlight main beam, as well as the speedometer, clock and fuel gauge lights, are accessible by lifting the front hood and removing the cover in front of the instrument panel. The bulb sockets can easily be pulled out from their holders.

- 1 - Clock lighting bulb
- 2 - Fuel gauge lighting bulb
- 3 - Speedometer lighting bulb
- 4 - Direction indicator lamp
- 5 - Speedometer lighting bulb
- 6 - Oil pressure warning lamp
- 7 - Headlight warning lamp
- 8 - Generator warning lamp



Battery Maintenance

The battery is located in the engine compartment, where it is easily accessible for servicing. Ready starting of the engine depends upon perfect condition of the battery. Inspect the battery regularly as prescribed in the Maintenance Chart and even more frequently under conditions of extreme heat. The battery cover can be easily removed after the strap fastener has been opened.

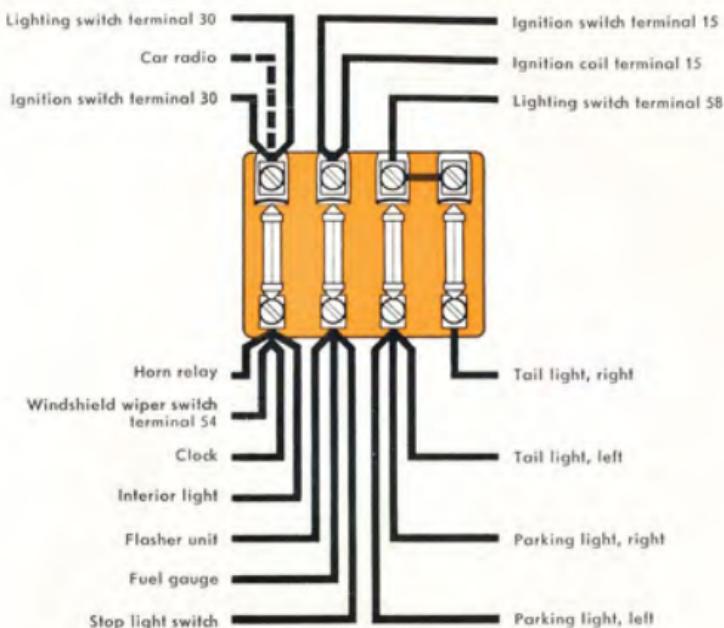


The state of charge of the battery may be checked by means of a battery hydrometer. The specific gravity of the battery liquid will increase with the charging of the battery. Tested with the hydrometer, the gravity can be read from the scale of a float.

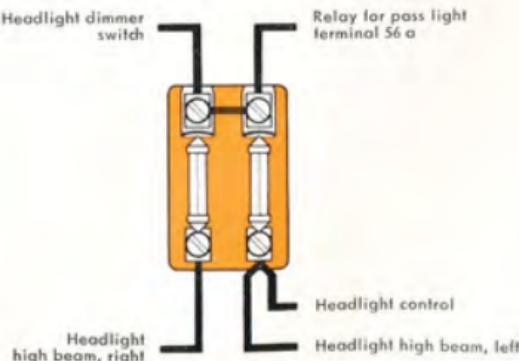
Battery fully charged	1.285	$= 32^{\circ}$ Bé
Battery semi-charged	1.230	$= 27^{\circ}$ Bé
Battery fully discharged	1.142	$= 18^{\circ}$ Bé

In addition, a voltmeter test should be made to insure that the battery is in good operating condition and able to provide the necessary current. The voltage of each cell should not fall below 1.6 volts while taking the reading (10—15 seconds). Otherwise the cell is discharged or defective. Under no-load conditions each charged cell should read 2.0 volts.

Add distilled water to each cell to bring the level to approximately 5 mm (.2") above the plates or above the deflector plate, if any. If there is an acid level mark, adjust the acid level accordingly. Losses by evaporation may only be replenished by adding distilled water. Never add acid, unless it is known that acid has been spilled from the battery. Check specific gravity afterwards and compensate if necessary.



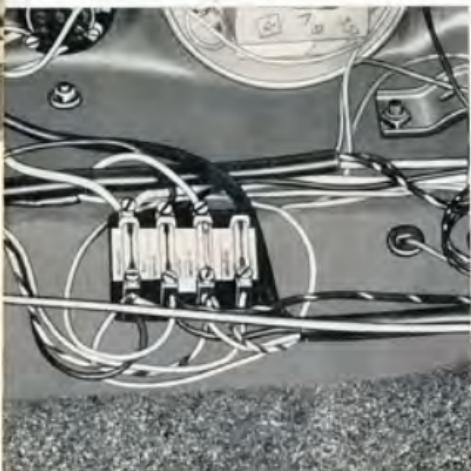
Fuse box on the back of the instrument panel



Fuse box adjacent to the fuel tank



Check condition of the battery posts and the cable terminals. They must be clean and tight to prevent excessive electrical resistance. Use a stiff brush to remove corrosion from both posts and terminals. Coat the clean posts and terminals with light grease or vaseline to prevent corrosion. Make sure that the battery is properly grounded.



Exchanging Fuses

The two fuse boxes are found:

- underneath the front hood, to the left of the fuel tank (two fuses).
- underneath the front hood, on the back of the instrument panel (four fuses).

A connector provided with a fuse is in the cable between ignition switch and horn relay.

When a fuse has blown out, it is not sufficient to merely replace it by a new one. Inspect the electrical system for evidence of short circuits or other faults that may have caused the fuse to blow out.

Under no circumstances should you use a fuse patched up with tin-foil or wire, because this may result in severe damage. We suggest that you carry with you a set of spare fuses (8/15 amp.).

Checking the Brakes

Excessive travel of the brake pedal before braking is effected indicates too much clearance between brake shoes and drum. A hole provided in the brake drum allows for a visual inspection of the brake shoe linings.

If such a visual inspection, to be carried out every 5000 km. (3000 miles), reveals excessive wear, the linings should be replaced. The thickness of the linings should never be less than 2.5 mm. (0.1").

Brake Adjustment

Brake adjustment should be performed by an Authorized VW Dealer. However, if an emergency arises where the brakes must be adjusted before you can reach the next repair shop, the following procedure for bleeding and adjusting can be used.

The fluid reservoir is located under the front hood behind the spare wheel. To fill up, use only Genuine VW Brake Fluid. The fluid reservoir should be kept at least $\frac{1}{4}$ full at all times.

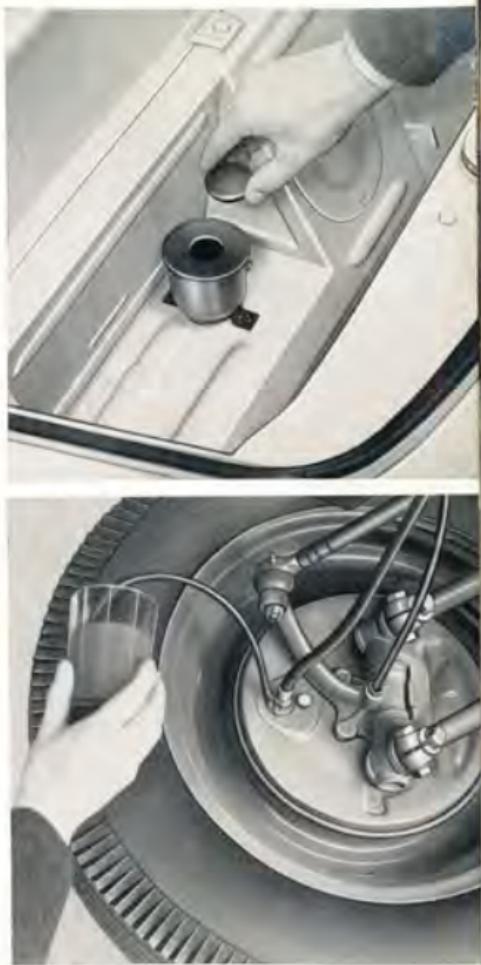
Handle the brake fluid carefully. It is injurious to the body paintwork.

Bleeding Hydraulic System

The presence of air in the hydraulic brake system will cause "spongy" brake pedal operation.

- 1 - Remove rubber cap of the bleeder valve of one wheel cylinder and attach one end of the brake bleeder hose to the valve.
- 2 - Place the opposite end of the bleeder hose in a glass container partly filled with brake fluid so that the end of the hose is submerged.
- 3 - Turn the bleeder valve to the open position (1-2 turns).
- 4 - Pump the brake pedal several times, forcing fluid through the lines until bubbles cease to appear in the container. Make sure that enough brake fluid remains in the fluid reservoir during the bleeding operation as otherwise air would be sucked in.
- 5 - The brake pedal should be kept in the fully depressed condition until the bleeder valve is closed.
- 6 - Remove the hose. Replace rubber cap.
- 7 - Repeat the above operations on the other wheels.

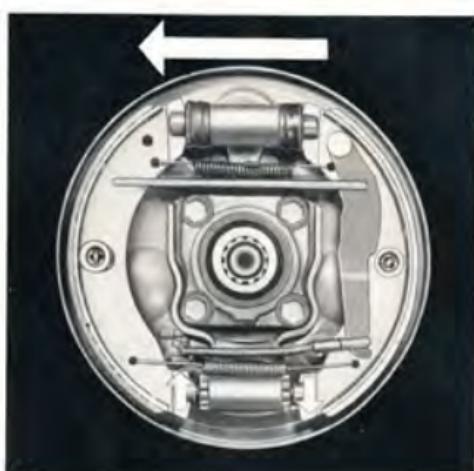
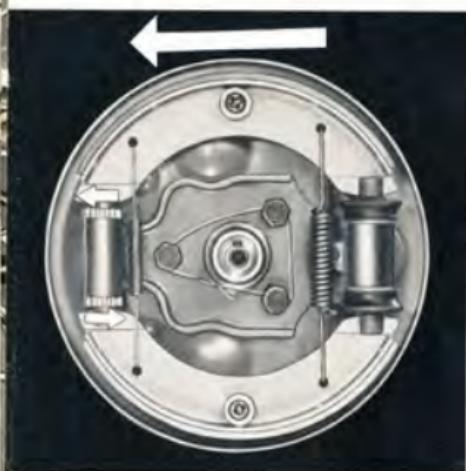
When the bleeding is completed, refill the master cylinder reservoir with brake fluid if necessary.



Adjusting Hydraulic Brake

Brakes require periodic adjustment to assure their proper operation. Too much free travel of the brake pedal is an indication that the clearance between brake shoes and brake drums has become too great and that the brakes need adjustment. This adjustment will usually compensate for such wear as will take place until relining of the shoes is required.

- 1 - Jack up all wheels clear off the floor. Turn forward the wheel to be adjusted until the hole in the brake drum is in line with one of the adjusting nuts.
- 2 - Insert a screwdriver through the hole and turn the adjusting nut in the direction indicated by the arrow, using a screwdriver as a lever, until a slight drag is noted when the wheel is turned by hand.



- 3 - Repeat procedure on the other adjusting nut. Note the opposite turning direction of the two nuts.
- 4 - Back off the adjusting nuts by 3 to 4 teeth.
- 5 - Repeat the above operations on the other wheels.

Before and after adjusting the brake shoes it is advisable to depress the brake pedal firmly so that the brake shoes are properly seated in the brake drum. When adjusting the rear brakes, the hand brake must be released.

Adjusting Hand Brake

- 1 - Jack up both rear wheels.
- 2 - Fold back hand brake lever rubber boot to gain access to the adjusting nuts.
- 3 - Tighten adjusting nuts on the front ends of the brake cables to a degree which will still allow the rear wheels to turn freely when the hand brake is released.
- 4 - Pull up hand brake lever by two notches and make sure both rear wheels have the same braking effect. At the fourth notch it should be impossible to turn the wheels by hand.



Clutch Pedal Free-play

Easy gear shifting and complete transmission of engine performance to gears and wheels can only be guaranteed if the clutch is adjusted as specified.

Measured at the clutch pedal, this free-play should amount to 10—20 mm. (0.4—0.8 in.) (a). The clearance may be adjusted at the adjusting nut on the cable end.

- 1 - Release lock nut on the threaded cable end.
- 2 - Adjust clutch clearance by turning the adjusting nut. Depress clutch pedal several times and recheck pedal free-play.
- 3 - When the correct adjustment has been reached, hold adjusting nut in position and tighten lock nut.
- 4 - Grease clutch cable adjusting nut with Universal Grease.



Steering Gear

The need for adjustment will be evidenced by the development of excess free play in the steering wheel. The play should be as small as possible, but care must be taken to allow the front wheels to resume



their straight-ahead position automatically after the car has completed a turn. As special experience is needed to properly service this unit, all operations or adjustments required should only be performed by an Authorized VW Dealer. If, however, a workshop is out of reach, proceed as follows:

- 1 - Turn the front wheels to the straight-ahead position.
- 2 - Loosen lock nut and sector shaft adjusting screw on top of the steering gear case.
- 3 - Adjust worm shaft end play: Loosen adjusting sleeve clamping screw and tighten adjusting sleeve clockwise until the worm shaft end play is taken up. Tighten adjusting sleeve clamping screw.
- 4 - Adjust sector shaft end play: Tighten adjusting screw as far as it will go and back it off $\frac{1}{8}$ turn.
- 5 - The adjusting nut is to be secured in position by the lock nut after the adjustment has been completed.
- 6 - After having completed adjustments with the car supported on trestles, check the steering for binding by turning the steering wheel in both directions as far as it will go.



Front Wheel Bearings

The front wheel bearings will occasionally require adjustment. We recommend to refer this operation to an Authorized VW Dealer, as mal-adjustment may cause severe damage to the bearings.

If circumstances require a removal of a front brake drum, the front wheel bearings are to be adjusted as outlined below: Tighten inner nut until the thrust washer just allows to be moved laterally by a

screwdriver and no bearing play can be felt when rocking the brake drum. Too loose or too tight an adjustment may ruin the bearings in a short time.

Finally, secure the nuts by bending down the lock plate.

Checking and Adjusting Torsion Arm Link Pins

The torsion arm link pins should be checked and, if necessary, readjusted every 5000 km. (3000 miles).

The front end of the car is to be raised so that the weight is taken off the wheels.

Checking

Rock the wheel by hand to check for end play between torsion arm link and torsion arms. If play is present, adjust torsion arm link pins.

Adjusting

- 1 - Back off pinch bolts at torsion arm eyes.
- 2 - First grease torsion arm link pins thoroughly at the same time turning the pins in both directions to remove old grease and dirt.
- 3 - Tighten the torsion arm link pins to a degree which will still allow a free movement between torsion arms and torsion arm link without perceptible play. To effect this adjustment, first fully tighten torsion arm link pins and then back them off approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ turn. Finally retighten pins carefully until the first resistance is felt.

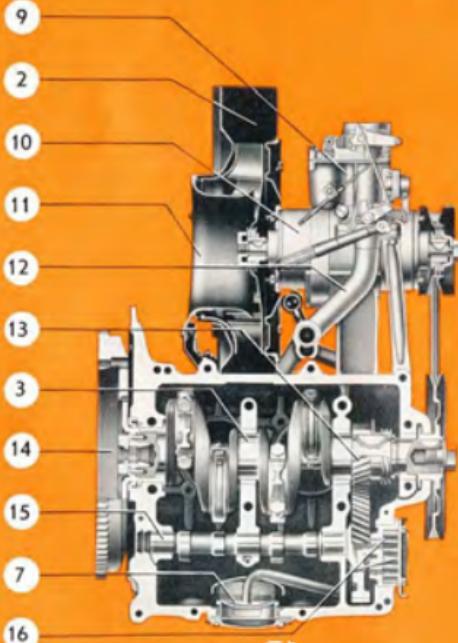


If no correct adjustment can be effected, the shims are worn and should be replaced by new ones in a VW Workshop.

After the torsion arm link pins have been adjusted, it is absolutely necessary to check the toe-in.

Checking toe-in

With the vehicle empty and on the ground the toe-in should be 1—3 mm. (.04—.12"). This adjustment of the front wheels can only be carried out satisfactorily in a workshop with the aid of a gauge for this purpose. If the wheels are not properly loed-in the result will be bad road holding and excessive tire wear.



Engine

- 1 Oil Cooler
- 2 Fan Housing
- 3 Crankshaft
- 4 Connecting Rod
- 5 Spark Plug
- 6 Valve
- 7 Oil Strainer
- 8 Oil Drain Plug
- 9 Carburetor
- 10 Generator
- 11 Throttle Ring
- 12 Intake Manifold
- 13 Crankshaft Timing Gear
- 14 Flywheel
- 15 Camshaft
- 16 Oil Pump
- 17 Fan
- 18 Piston
- 19 Cylinder
- 20 Cylinder Head
- 21 Rocker Arm
- 22 Valve Push Rod
- 23 Thermostat

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Engine

The engine, located in the rear of the car, is mounted in a floating way on the recessed flange of the rubber-cushioned transmission case. Two pairs of cylinders are horizontally opposed. Each pair has a common cylinder head made of light alloy. The overhead valves are located in the cylinder head and are operated by a camshaft via push rods and rocker arms. The short and counter-balanced crank-shaft rests in four replaceable special light alloy bearings and is heat-treated at its four points of support. It drives the camshaft by means of helical gears. The connecting rods are fitted with replaceable steel-backed lead-bronze bearings. The pistons are made of aluminium alloy.

A down-draft carburetor with accelerator pump produces the fuel-air mixture to supply the cylinders. The engine is equipped with battery ignition.

The spark advance is controlled automatically in two ways, by a centrifugal advance mechanism and a vacuum advance mechanism to assure proper functioning of the ignition under all operating conditions.

The oil pump of the full pressure lubrication system is driven by the camshaft and it sucks the oil from the crankcase bottom through a strainer, from where it will reach the points of lubrication via an oil cooler. In cold weather, when the oil is of higher viscosity, an oil pressure relief valve makes it possible for the engine to be lubricated directly, that is, by avoiding the oil cooling system.

The air cooling of the engine is effected by means of a fan, which is attached to the extended generator shaft and driven from the crankshaft by a V-belt. The fan sucks in air through an opening in the fan housing, and the air cools the engine by passing through fins. A thermostat regulates the amount of cooling air and insures well-balanced operating and heating temperatures.

Chassis

The frame of the car is of pressed steel. The steel floor of the frame is formed in two pieces. These two pieces are spot-welded together with the channel-shaped center section of the frame, the forked rear end of which serves to support the transmission and engine unit. The following parts pass through the center of the frame:

Gearshift rod, hand brake linkage, fuel line, and, in conduit tubes, the cables of brakes, clutch, throttle, choke, and warm-air heating unit.

The front suspension is an independent parallel arm type, using torsion bar springs. The front axle is bolted to the front end of the frame and consists of two rigidly joined tubes, which carry the torsion bar springs and the upper and lower arms of the front wheel suspension. The steering linkage is arranged for top accuracy. Rubber stops serve to avoid undesirable vibrations. The rear axle is of the swinging half axle design. The rear wheels likewise are independently sprung, using one individual torsion bar spring on each side. Double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers in front and rear prevent excessive rebound.

Transmission and Rear Axle

Power from the engine is transmitted to the gears via a dry single-disc clutch. The transmission case incorporates four speeds forward, one reverse, and the differential.

The car is equipped with a direct acting hydraulic brake operating on all wheels. The gears are helically cut to provide silent operation.

The drive pinion and the ring gear are cut spirally. The two swinging rear axle shafts are flexibly supported in the differential housing.

Brakes

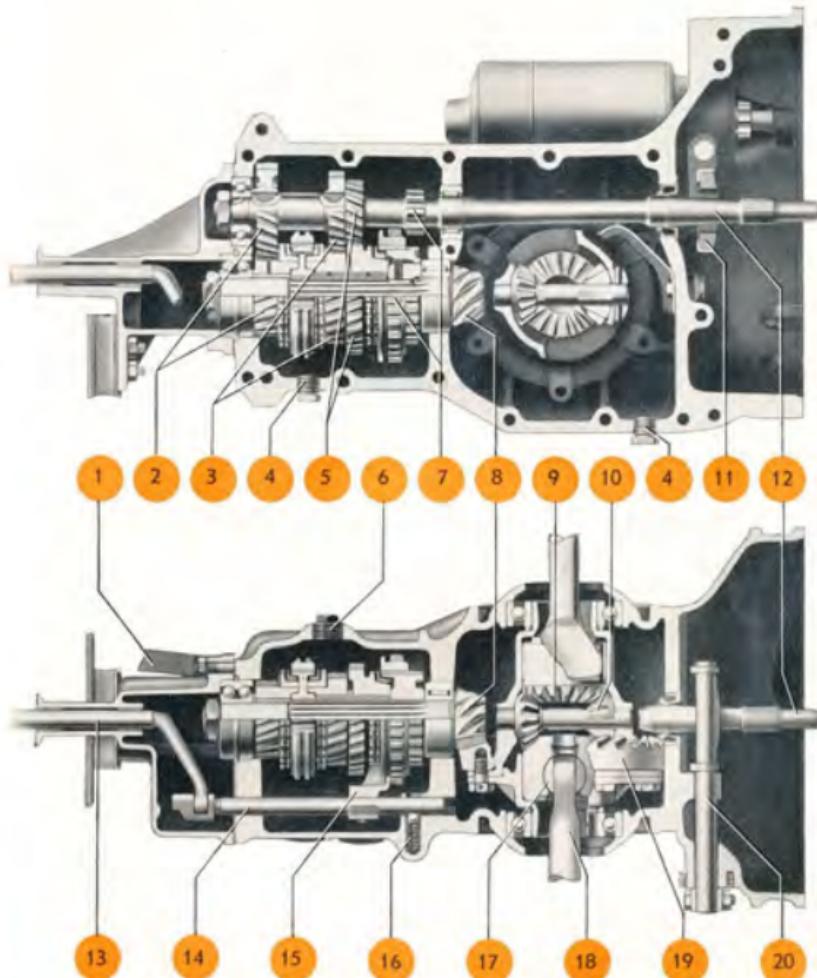
The car is equipped with a direct acting hydraulic brake operating on all wheels. The hand brake acts mechanically on the rear wheels.

Body

The two-door body, having the sweeping lines of a pontoon, is made up of pressed steel panels electrically welded together. The wings are welded to the body. The doors contain window regulator mechanisms. The front seats and the rake of their backrests are adjustable to suit individual requirements. Luggage space is provided behind the rear seats and under the front hood. Fuel tank and spare wheel are accommodated under the front hood. The hood locks are released by pulling at knobs from inside the car.

Heating System

Heated air, which is taken from the air flow warmed up by the engine, is emitted through two openings at the foot level, two defroster vents at the windshield and one defroster vent in front of the rear view window. The heating system can be controlled from the driver's seat by means of a rotary knob. The two ventilators are individually operated by means of two levers under the instrument panel. The air flows enter the interior through the two defroster vents at the windshield. Thus, fresh air can be mixed with the heated air in the desired proportions.



Rear Axle and Transmission

1 Ground Strap	8 Drive Pinion	15 Selector Fork
2 4th Speed	9 Differential Side Gear	16 Detent Ball and Spring
3 3rd Speed	10 Differential Pinion	17 Fulcrum Plate
4 Oil Drain Plug	11 Clutch Release Bearing	18 Rear Axle Shaft
5 2nd Speed	12 Main Drive Shaft	19 Ring Gear
6 Oil Filler Plug	13 Transmission Shift Rod	20 Clutch Operating Shaft
7 1st Speed	14 Selector Shaft	

TECHNICAL DATA

Engine

Design	4 Cylinder, 4 Cycle, O.H.V.-Type, in rear of car	
Arrangement of Cylinders	Horizontally opposed (Flat Four)	
Bore	77 mm. (3.031")	
Stroke	64 mm. (2.520")	
Capacity	1192 c. c. (72.740 cu. in.)	
Compression Ratio	6.6	
Valve Clearance	Intake 0.10 mm. (.004") Exhaust 0.10 mm. (.004")	to be adjusted when Engine is cold
B. h. p. (SAE)	36 at 3700 R.P.M.	
Lubrication	Force Feed (Gear Pump) with Oil Cooler	
Oil Capacity	Metric — 2.5 liters	
	U.S. — 5.3 pints Imp. — 4.4 pints	
Fuel Pump	Diaphragm Type	
Carburetor	Down-Draft Type, Solex 28 PCI	
Cooling System	Air Cooling by Fan, Thermostat-controlled	
Battery	6 Volts, 66 Ampere Hours	
Starting Motor	Electric, 6 Volts, .5 HP.	
Generator	Voltage regulated, 6 Volts, 160 Watts at 2500 R. P. M.	
Ignition Distributor	Centrifugal and Vacuum Spark Advance	
Firing Order	1—4—3—2	
Spark Timing	7.5° before T.D.C.	
Breaker Point Gap	0.4 mm. (.016")	
Spark Plugs	Bosch W 225 T 1 Beru 225/14 u 2 Lodge H 14 or HN Champion L 10 S or L 85 AC 43 L Auto-Lite AE 6 or AER 6 KLG F 70	14 mm
Spark Plug Gap	0.7 mm. (.028")	

Clutch

Design	Single Disc, dry
Pedal Free-Play	10 to 20 mm. (.4" to .8")

Transmission

4 Speeds Forward, 1 Reverse, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Gears Synchronized and Helically Cut for Silent Operation.

Gear Ratios	First 3.60 : 1
	Second 1.94 : 1
	Third 1.22 : 1
	Fourth 0.82 : 1
	Reverse 4.63 : 1

Rear Axle

Power is transmitted through a spiral drive pinion and ring gear, via two swinging axles to the rear wheels.

Ratio	4.4 : 1
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Oil Capacity of Transmission and

Rear Axle	Metric — 2.5 liters
	U.S. — 5.3 pints
	Imp. — 4.4 pints

Chassis

Front Suspension	Two Torsion Bars One Stabilizer Bar
Rear Suspension	Two Torsion Bars
Shock Absorbers	Double Acting Hydraulic Type, Front and Rear
Steering	Worm Steering Gear, divided Tie Rod
Turns of Steering Wheel, Lock to Lock ...	2.4
Turning Circle	approx. 10.75 m. (35 ft.)
Wheels	Disc Wheels 4 J \times 15, Drop-Center Type
Tires	5.60—15, tubeless
Inflation Pressure	
1 to 2 Occupants	Front: 1.1 kg./cm. ² 16 lbs./sq. in.
Fully loaded	Front: 1.2 kg./cm. ² 17 lbs./sq. in.
Wheel Base	2400 mm. (94.5 in.)
Track (Tread)	Front: 1305 mm. (51.4 in.) Rear: 1250 mm. (49.2 in.)
Toe-in (car unloaded)	1 to 3 mm. (0.04 in. to 0.12 in.)

Brakes

Foot Brake	Hydraulic Brake, Operating on All Wheels
Hand Brake	Mechanical, Operating on Rear Wheels

Dimensions and Weights

Length	4140 mm. (163.0")
Width	1634 mm. (64.3")
Height	1330 mm. (52.4")
Road Clearance	155 mm. (6.1")
Weight, ready for use	810 kg. (1786 lbs.)
Maximum Carrying Capacity	300 kg. (661 lbs.)
Permissible Total Weight	1110 kg. (2447 lbs.)
Max. Axle Loads	Front 450 kg. (992 lbs.) Rear 660 kg. (1455 lbs.)

Fuel Consumption

Fuel Consumption

(This figure represents the consumption obtained with car carrying half its permissible load and driven at a steady $\frac{1}{4}$ of top speed on level road, plus 10%).

Fuel

Metric — 7.3 liters per 100 km.

U. S. — 32 miles per gallon

Imp. — 38.5 miles per gallon

Oil Consumption

Min. Octane Number 76 (Res. F 1)

About 0.3—1.0 liter per 1000 km.

1.0-3.4 U.S. pints per 1000 miles

0.9-2.8 Imp. pints per 1000 miles

Capacities

Fuel Tank	40 liters (10.6 U.S.gall.; 8.8 Imp. gall.) 5 liters (1.3 U.S.gall.; 1.1 Imp. gall.) as reserve.
Engine	2.5 liters (5.3 U.S. pints; 4.4 Imp. pints)
Rear Axle and Transmission	2 liters/Refilling quantity (4.2 U.S. pints; 3.5 Imp. pints)
Steering Gear Case	0.125 liter (0.26 U.S.pint; 0.22 Imp. pint)
Brake	0.25 liter (0.53 U.S.pint; 0.44 Imp. pint)

Performance

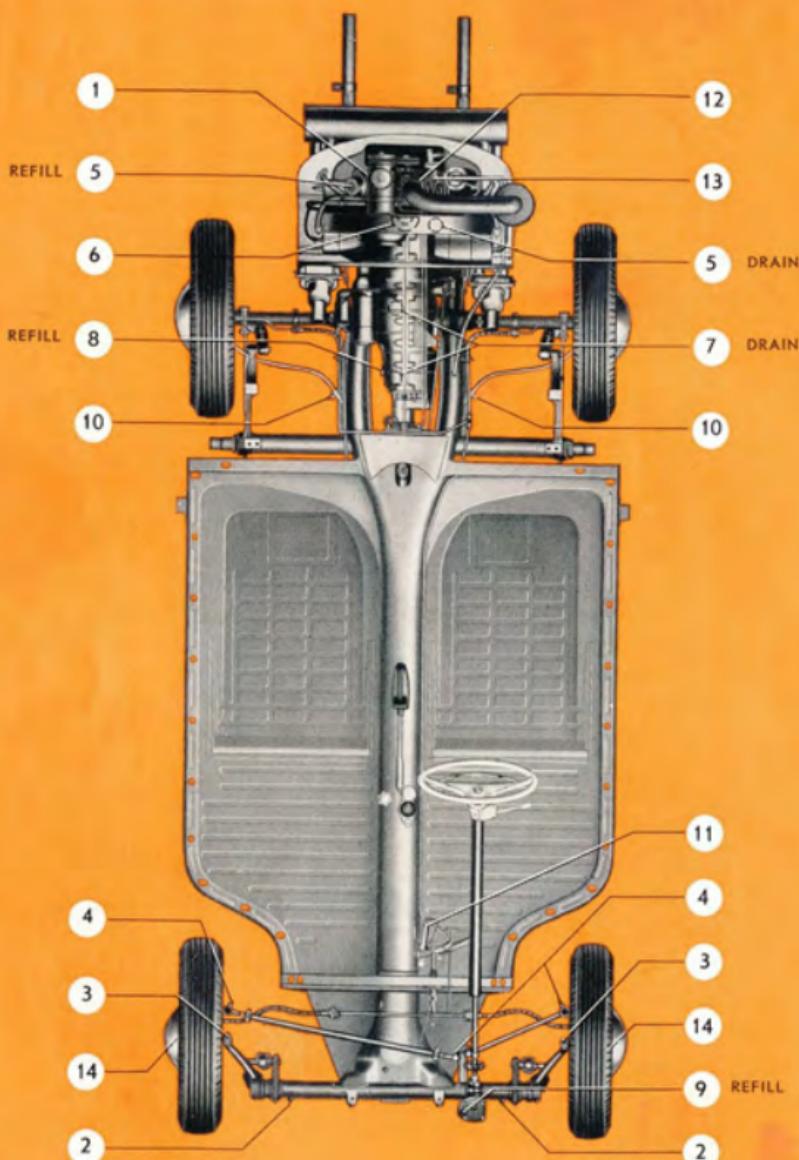
Maximum and Cruising Speed	115 km. (72 m. p. h.)
Hill-Climbing Ability	First Speed 34 % (19°) Second Speed 17 % (9.5°) Third Speed 10.5 % (6°) Fourth Speed 5.5 % (3°)

Bulb Chart V = Volts, W = Watts

Light Description	Description of Bulb (according to German Standard DIN 72 601)	Spare Part No.
Headlights	B 6 V 35/35 W	N 17 701 1
Parking Lights	H 6 V 2 W	N 17 720 1
Direction Indicator, front	R 6 V 20 W	N 17 730 1
Stop Lights/Direction Indicator, rear	F 6 V 15 W	N 17 716 1
Tail Lights	G 6 V 5 W	N 17 718 1
License Plate Light	G 6 V 5 W	N 17 718 1
Instrument Light	J 6 V 1.2 W	N 17 722 1
Interior Light	K 6 V 10 W	N 17 723 1
Interior Light-Convertible	H 65 6 V 5 W	141 947 199

MAINTENANCE CHART

At km./miles	Operation	Every
500 300 1500 5000 3000		
	Check air cleaner, clean it if necessary	
	Check and adjust fan belt	
	Clean fuel pump filter Check carburetor adjustment	
	Check breaker points and ignition timing	
	Check valve clearance	
	Examine battery	5000 km.
	Check operation of lights, signals, and instruments	
	Check generator	3000 miles
	Check spark plugs and compression	
	Check front wheel bearings, link pins and toe-in	
	Check steering gear adjustment	
	Check tire pressures and tighten wheel bolts From 5000 km. (3000 miles) onwards, rotate tires	
	Test brakes Check brake linings through inspection hole	
	Check tightness and effect of shock absorbers	
	Check clutch pedal free-play	
	Coat weather strips for doors and windows with French chalk	
	Check automatic cooling air control	10 000 km.
	Inspect rear axle and engine for oil leaks	
	Engine, especially exhaust, carburetor, intake manifold, and fuel pump	
	Chassis, body, front axle, rear axle, and steering	6000 miles
		Check tightness of nuts and bolts



LUBRICATION CHART

At km./miles	300	500	1500	3000	5000	No.	Lubrication points	Mark	Every
1							Engine: Check oil level, top up if necessary	M	
2							Front axle tubes	F	
3							King pins	F	2500 km. 1500 miles
4							Tie rod ends	F	
							Door hinges	M	
5							Engine: Change oil	M	
6							Engine: Clean oil strainer		
7							Clean magnetic oil drain plugs		
8							Transmission: Check oil level	G	
9							Steering gear: Check oil level	G	5000 km. 3000 miles
10							Brake cables	F	
11							Pedal cluster	F	
12							Carburetor controls	M	
13							Breaker arm fiber block in distributor	F	
							Hood locks	F	
7							Transmission: Change oil	G	25 000 km.
14							Front wheel bearings	W	15 000 miles
13							Cam bearing in distributor	M	

LUBRICANTS

Lubricant	Lubrication points	Specifications		
Engine oil (HD oil for Otto-cycle engines)	Engine, oil bath air cleaner carburetor controls, door hinges cam bearing in distributor	M	Temperature C above +30°	+86° SAE 30
			from 0°	+32° SAE 20 or
			up to +30°	+86° SAE 20 W
			below 0°	+32° SAE 10 W
			below -25°	-13° SAE 5 W
			above 0°	+32° SAE 90
			below 0°	+32° SAE 80 W
Gear oil	Transmission case	G		
	Steering gear	G		SAE 90
Universal grease	Front axle, tie rod ends, king pins, brake cables, pedal cluster bearing, breaker arm fiber block, hood locks	F		Anti-freeze, water-repellent grease
Special grease	Front wheel bearings	W		Anti-friction bearing grease

INDEX

	Page	Page	
Accelerating — correct and wrong	26	Economy	26
Accelerator pedal	7	Emergency seals — backrest	18
— accelerating	26	Engine — compression ratio	72
Accessories	111	— description	69
Air cleaner — cleaning	49	— design	72
Ash receiver	20	— lubrication (oil change)	33
Battery — maintenance	60	— number	8
— capacity	72	— oil change in winter	31
— care in winter	32	— oil level	10
Body — airing the interior	48	— oil strainer	34
— description	70	— speed	25
Brakes — adjusting	64	— sectional view	68
— application	16	— technical data	72
— bleeding	63	— type of oil	35
— care in winter	32	Fan belt — adjusting	50
— checking	12	— checking tension	10
— description	77	Foot brake — adjusting	63
— topping up	63	Fresh air ventilators	19
Brake pedal	7	Front axle — description	70
Breaking-in (running-in) period	25	— lubrication	37
Carburetor — adjusting	52	— technical data	73
— cleaning	51	Front seats — adjustment	17
— type	72	— lubrication of seat runners	40
Care of the car	43	Front wheel bearings — adjusting	66
Care of Convertible top	46	— lubrication	38
Chassis — care in winter	31	Fuel consumption	74
— description	69	Fuel gauge	7/61
— lubrication	37	Fuel pump — type	72
Chassis number	8	Fuel tank — capacity	74
Choke control knob	4	— reserve	11
— application	13	Fuel tap positions	11
Chromium-plated parts — care	47	Fuse boxes	61
Climbing ability	74	Fuses — exchanging	62
Clock	7	Gear lever	7
Clutch — design	72	— lubrication	40
— pedal	7	Gear shifting on gradients	26
— pedal free-play	72	General description	69
Cold weather hints	30	Generator	72
Controls and instruments	7	Ground clearance	74
Convertible — care of top	46	Hand brake — adjusting	65
— interior lighting	20	Headlights — aiming	57
— lowering top	23	— changing bulb	58
— lubricating top linkage	39	Heating — description	70
— raising top	24	— operation	30
Cooling of engine	72	Hood — front	21
— overall	74	— rear	22
Dimensions — overall	74	Horn ring	7
Dimmer switch — headlight	7	Idling — checking and adjusting	52
Direction indicator lever	7	Ignition — breaker point gap	55
Direction indicator lights — replacing bulbs	59	— distributor	72
Doors — care of weather strips	48	— firing order	72
— inside handle	7	— lubrication of distributor	36
— lubrication points	38	— timing	55/72
Driving off	14	Instrument light	12
Driving down-hill	17	Interior light	20

	Page		Page
Jack — application	41	Steering wheel	7
— location	22	— turns from lock to lock	73
Key — doors and ignition	8	Stop light — bulb replacement	59
License plate light — replacing bulb	59	— checking	12
Light switch — positions	12	Stopping the car — generally	17
Light signal	19	— temporarily	28
Lubricants	77	Suspension — front	73
Lubrication	33	— rear	73
Lubrication Chart	77		
Maintenance	49	Tail light — replacing bulb	59
Maintenance Chart	75	Technical data	72
Maximum output	72	Tires — inflation pressure	12/73
Maximum speed	74	— maintenance	41
Non-skid chains	32	— M + S tires	32
Oil consumption	74	— size	73
Oil level — engine	10	— wear	41
— steering gear	37	Toe-in of front wheels	73
— transmission	36	Tools and accessories	111
Paintwork — preservation	44	Top, Convertible — care of	46
— polishing	45	— lowering	23
Parking your car	29	— lubricating	39
Passing other cars	28	— raising	24
Practical driving	25	Track (tread)	73
Ratios — rear axle	73	Transmission — description	70
— transmission	73	— oil change and capacity	36
Rear axle — description	70	— oil change in winter	31
— technical data	73	— sectional view	71
Rear view mirrors	28	— technical data	73
Reverse gear	15	Turning circle	73
Safety in traffic	28	Type of fuel	74
Seat adjustment	17		
Shifting gears	15	Upholstery, care of — imitation leather	47
Shock absorbers — design	73	— leather	47
Spare wheel	41		
Spark plugs — checking and cleaning	54	Valves — adjusting	53
— gap	54/72	— arrangement	72
— makes	72	— clearance	72
— removal	54	Ventilators	19
Speedometer	7	— description	70
Speed ranges	25		
Spots — removal	45	Warning lights — direction indicators	27
Starting — danger in closed rooms	14	— generator and cooling	27
— in winter	13	— headlight	27
— with engine cold	13	— oil pressure	27
— with engine hot	14	— replacing bulbs	59
Starting motor	72	Washing your car	44
Steering — adjusting	65	Weights	74
— lubrication	37	Wheel base	73
— type	73	Wheels — balancing	41
		— changing	41
		— rim size	73
		Window regulator — lubrication	39
		Window regulator handle	7
		Window weather strips — care	48
		Windshield wiper switch	7



Tools and Accessories

- 1 Fan Belt
- 1 Tool Bag
- 1 Spare Wheel, complete
- 1 Jack
- 1 Hub Cap Removal Tool
- 1 Combination Pliers
- 1 Screwdriver 0.8 mm
- 1 Screwdriver 0.5 mm.
- 1 Open End Wrench 8/12 mm.
- 1 Socket Wrench for Spark Plug, Wheel Disc Bolt,
and Fan Pulley Nut
- 1 Socket Wrench 14 mm.
- 1 Rod for Socket Wrench and Jack
- 1 Service Booklet

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